

# Power supply monopoly to be broken up

## Telecom casts shadow on £15bn flotation

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Plans to introduce competition into the electricity supply industry when it is sold off are expected to receive strong backing at today's first collective ministerial meeting on the projected £15 billion flotation.

Ministers agreed yesterday that the future of the industry over the performance of British Telecom as a privatized company has meant that any chance of the electricity industry being sold off intact as was Telecom and British Gas has disappeared.

However, that would undoubtedly have been the preferred alternative of the Treasury.

Instead Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who will chair today's Downing Street meeting, and her senior Cabinet colleagues are determined to restore the reputation of the privatization programme

which has been tarnished by the public criticism of BT and the resignation last week of Sir George Jefferson, its chairman.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Energy, is therefore expected to receive full backing for his objective of achieving as much competition as possible.

But there are severe time constraints on him if the

programme is to be completed before the next election.

Today's meeting will be crucial in determining the level of support within the Cabinet for the policy of breaking up the Central Electricity Generating Board into separate companies and putting the control of the national grid into the hands of a separate transmission authority.

Lord Marshall, chairman of the CEBG, has launched a big campaign to keep the generation and transmission of electricity in one main corporation after privatization.

It is being argued that such a structure will avoid the pro-

industry's distribution and generation sides.

He has made plain that there can be no question of the area boards, responsible for distribution, being combined in one monolithic corporation with the generators.

In that sense the privatization of electricity, whose assets at £37 billion are double those of British Gas, will be more radical than that of the two previous flotations.

Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas Corporation, fought a high-profile battle to keep British Gas in one piece.

But Mr Parkinson clearly believes that the greatest benefit for the consumer would come from injecting competition into the generating business, whose costs represent 80 per cent of the charges to customers.

Because of the complexity of the operation Mr Parkinson is hoping that discussions on the structure of the privatized industry will be completed around the turn of the year to enable parliamentary draftsmen to get the legislation ready in time for the 1988-89 session of Parliament.

There will be no formal decisions at today's meeting, but it will be crucial in determining the shape of the privatized industry. As usual the attitude of the Prime Minister is regarded as all-important.

Ministers who support the maximum competition agree that the greater the splitting-up the larger it could take but they feel that the potential time difficulties have been exaggerated by opponents.

Having lost its battle to keep the whole industry intact the Treasury is expected to back Lord Marshall's case that the CEBG should be sold off as a single generating company.

The Conservative Bow Group has called upon the Government to introduce a new privatization policy to "put more shares into individual hands".

In a Bow Group Paper, *A Nation Owned by the Nation*, Mr Alistair Marshall warns of the dangers of the Government resting on laurels after "the successful devolution of power".



Mr Parkinson: Full backing to introduce competition

pect of serious power blackouts, and that splitting up the CEBG would be so complex as to make it impossible for the Government to complete the electricity sale during the present Parliament.

Mr Parkinson is assured of support from his Cabinet colleagues to separate the

## A life in the day of Magdi Yacoub



Britain's youngest heart and lung transplant patient gives his father a playful tap at a charity event yesterday — moments before the surgeon who did the operation had to rush away to perform another life-saving transplant.

Christopher Coad, aged two, and his father Geoffrey, were among staff and patients from Harefield Hospital, west

London, who attended a fund-raising run in the hospital grounds.

Professor Magdi Yacoub, the leading transplant surgeon, had run about a mile when he had to abandon the event, fly to another hospital to collect organs and then return to Harefield to carry out his 95th heart transplant this year.

While that operation, involving a

young adult, was beginning, the hospital readied itself for another heart transplant.

Professor Yacoub and colleagues were likely to be in theatre until at least midnight.

The hospital was trying to raise £40,000 yesterday towards its £1 million appeal to extend the children's ward.

## Separate merger talks for Scots and Welsh

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

There will be not one but three sets of merger talks between the Liberals and the SDP if this week's Liberal Assembly, as expected, backs the idea of the two parties coming together.

The Scottish and Welsh Liberal parties, independent bodies in the Liberal's federal structure, are insisting on separate negotiations in their areas and both will hold ballots asking their members if they want to join the talks, whether or not there is a ballot in England for the main body of the party.

The news, on the eve of the Harrogate party conference, is an indication that merger talks will not be all plain sailing. It is a clear effort by the Liberals to underline their desire for a federal structure and represents a bargaining counter in the talks.

Liberal leaders are working on plans to persuade Mr Robert MacLennan, the new SDP leader, not to involve himself in the detail of the negotiations as he has been insisting on doing.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, is determined to maintain the detachment of an overseeing role. The Liberals

believe that the party leaders should not get bogged down in details but should concentrate on selling the deal to the country.

As a means of detaching Mr MacLennan, senior Liberals are floating the idea of merger negotiations producing three documents — the constitution for the new party, a preamble

Conference preview ..... 4

living down its basic principles, and a separate concordat signed by the two party leaders setting out beliefs on key political issues to give a clear picture of the new party's likely stance.

That, it is felt, would get Mr MacLennan "off the hook" after his public declaration of the need for the new party to avoid a fudged policy. But yesterday Mr MacLennan said in a television interview on the defence question: "I don't think it is an area where you can have a tidy compromise which doesn't satisfy anyone that this party knows where it is going."

The SDP leader said the new party would be "doomed from the start" if it had fundamental differences

The Liberal National Executive, meeting yesterday, decided to recommend to the party which will debate merger in outline tomorrow and in more precise detail on Thursday, that there should be a special Liberal assembly in January to discuss the outcome of merger talks, followed by a consultative ballot of members the next month.

The party is producing its first central register for the merger ballot and senior Liberals feel that party members who have registered specially to participate may be angered if denied the opportunity.

Though merger is expected to be backed by a large majority Mr Andrew Ellis, the Liberal secretary general, surprised colleagues yesterday by suggesting that opposition could be as high as 20 per cent.

There are considerable tensions running on four key questions — defence policy, the degree to which the new party will be centralized like the SDP, whether the constitution will retain the veto over assembly-decided policy now enjoyed by Mr Steel, and the

Continued on page 20, col 2

## Grand National may be run on Sundays

By Michael Seely

The Grand National and other big races will be run on Sundays from 1989 if the Jockey Club can persuade the Government to change the betting laws, and overcome staunch opposition from some MPs.

Under plans announced by the club yesterday Sunday racing would be launched with the National in April 1989. Other leading races scheduled for Sundays in a proposed list of 18 meetings include the 2,000 Guineas and the Ayr Gold Cup.

The views expressed at a Jockey Club conference at Sandown Park yesterday will be reported to and discussed with the Government.

Lord Wyatt of Weeford, who has led the Parliamentary campaign for Sunday sport, said there was "a fair chance, a possibility" that the legal changes would be made.

His Bill has already had a second reading in the Lords and there will be a committee stage at the end of this month. There would then be a third reading. The big hurdle will be getting Government time in the Commons to raise the issue.

Sunday racing has proved successful in Ireland and is established on the continent. The racing industry feels that it has been victimized because sports such as football, cricket and motor racing have regular Sunday fixtures.

General Sir Cecil Blaker, the conference chairman, said yesterday: "The Jockey Club is committed to Sunday racing. However, there can be no successful introduction until all the various elements of racing's employees are satisfied with the conditions."

Lord Fairhaven, the Jockey Club senior steward, told the 180 delegates that Sunday racing was "an opportunity that quite simply we cannot afford to miss."

Some MPs said yesterday that they would strongly oppose the move.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook, Conservative member for Orpington, who successfully led the Commons campaign against Sunday trading in the last Parliament, said it would represent a "devastating blow" for the vast majority, who wanted to retain a traditional Sunday.

● The Football Association is considering imposing a European ban on clubs with a record of involvement in crowd trouble if English teams are readmitted by UEFA into European competitions next season.

Report, page 40  
Racehorse company, page 3

## Hayward 'evidence' uncovered

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Swedish police claim to have found new evidence in the Spanish island of Ibiza which they say strengthens their case against the British Life Guards officer, Captain Simon Hayward.

It will be presented at the Swedish High Court on September 23 when Captain Hayward appeals against his conviction and sentence for smuggling drugs into Sweden.

The new evidence will form part of the case of the Uppsala public prosecutor, Mr Ulf Forsberg, that Captain Hayward's five-year prison sentence be increased.

Mr Forsberg spent five days in Ibiza with Detective Inspectors Jan Erik Nilsson and Jan Bihlar, of the Uppsala Drugs Squad. "We found a lot of material that will allow us to present an even stronger case against Captain Hayward," Inspector Nilsson said.

## Syrian ministerial trip starts speculation on ties with Iran

From Robert Fisk, Dubai

The sudden appearance of the Syrian Foreign Minister in Saudi Arabia yesterday sparked speculation that it might presage some breaking of the alliance between Damascus and Tehran.

Mr Abdul-Halim Khaddam's arrival in Saudi Arabia was unscheduled and coincided with a meeting of Gulf Co-operation Council foreign ministers, who issued a communiqué demanding Iran's full acceptance of the UN Security Council's ceasefire resolution.

Last week, Libya formally abandoned its support for Iran and sided with Iraq, leaving Syria as the only Arab ally of the Iranian regime.

As Mr Khaddam began his talks in Saudi Arabia, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, ended his discussions in Tehran and left for Baghdad to meet President Saddam Hussein, the man whose overthrow has

been an Iranian condition for ending the war.

The message the Secretary-General takes with him is that, whatever formula may be devised to end the Gulf war, it is going to have to involve

some punishment of Iraq, whose forces invaded Iran at the start of the conflict seven years ago.

The future of the Iraqi leader does not appear to have been the focus of Señor Pérez de Cuellar's discussions in Tehran but President Khamenei of Iran did tell the Secretary-General yesterday that the UN should "confront the aggression which has taken place" by denouncing Iraq.

"The only formula that can be accepted by the Iranian nation," the Iranian news agency Irna quoted the President as telling Señor Pérez de Cuellar, "is one which foresees the punishment of the aggressor... This is the logic of our nation."

But implicit in President Khamenei's words was the demand that the Iraqi leader should be personally condemned. According to the agency, the President said that the principle of prosecuting such "aggressors" had been clearly established at the Nuremberg tribunals after the Second World War. Señor Pérez de Cuellar was thus setting off last night for talks with a man whom the Iranians still publicly regard as a war criminal.

Perhaps the only optimistic sign yesterday was that Iran and Iraq appeared generally to be honouring their promises to slacken their respective war efforts during the Secretary-General's visit to the Gulf. There were reports of Iranian

## Hurd sets up new watchdog for TV

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

A public organization to deal with complaints about offensive violence and sex on television is to be established by the Government, it was confirmed yesterday.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said the new body would be outside the scope of the existing broadcasting authorities.

It would enable any citizen to lodge a complaint, "if he or she feels that violence or sex have been portrayed in a particularly offensive or dangerous way on television".

The powers and precise method of operation for the organization are still being worked out by Home Office officials and are not likely to be completed until next month at the earliest.

The final package could be included in the Government's proposed Broadcasting Bill. However it is understood the new body will not cut across the powers of the BBC gov-

ernors or of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Instead it will act as a separate focus for public dissatisfaction and be distanced from the broadcasters.

Mr Hurd's blueprint comes after a pledge in the Conservative general election manifesto to bring forward proposals for "stronger and more effective arrangements" to reflect the "deep public concern" over sexually explicit and violent scenes.

There was public outrage last week at the accidental screening by ITV of violent scenes contained in the series, *Sins*, featuring Joan Collins, during prime viewing time.

Mr John Whitney, director general of the IBA, reminded independent television chiefs.

Mr Hurd confirmed proposals to also bring broadcasters within the scope of the Obscene Publications Act, covering books and magazines.

## When extroverts sneeze introverts catch cold

By a Staff Reporter

A host of psychological factors, ranging from falling in love to losing a job, are responsible for people catching colds, an Anglo-American research team studying the symptoms revealed yesterday.

Dr David Tyrrell, the Director of Britain's Common Cold Research Unit at Salisbury, said last night that researchers were half way through the three-year project into the psychological aspects of catching a cold and had already concluded that personalities made a difference.

"For instance if you are an introvert you get worse colds than if you are an extrovert."

Dr Tyrrell, whose unit has spread

cold germs among 16,400 volunteers since it started its search for a cure 41 years ago, said: "This is not just due to introverts worrying more about their symptoms — they actually get a distinctly worse cold."

What has excited experts at the unit and Dr Sheldon Cohen, a psychologist at the University of Pittsburgh, is the apparent proof that psychological factors like stress and personality can affect the body's immune system and through it our susceptibility to colds.

Dr Tyrrell said: "All we know at the moment is that there seems to be a relationship between people's psychology and their immune status, which is an important initial finding because it probably applies to other illnesses besides the common cold."

Stress in particular, he said, made people more vulnerable to catching a cold, especially stress involving a distinct change of circumstances, whether that change be good or bad for the individual concerned.

"Therefore falling in love may lead to a cold just as much as getting a divorce," he explained. "So might things like losing your job, moving house or having a child."

Another psychologist, Dr Andy Smith, of the Medical Research Council's Perceptual, Cognitive and Performance Unit at Sussex University, who is leading the British end of the Anglo-American research, said the relationship between the immune system and the brain and the extent to which susceptibility to disease can

be caused by the removal of psychological stress, would be a very important area of research.

"It may also have spin-offs in terms of our understanding of Aids, because that is exactly what Aids highlights — the importance of the relationship of the immune system to the brain," he added.

Some 3,000 Britons and Americans are involved in the joint study, and Dr Smith said other factors to be considered in relation to catching a cold are a person's weight, height and build, and the environment in which they work.

"Whether you are fat or thin, short or tall probably all has a bearing," Dr Smith said. "And it is something we intend to find out."

## EMS accord

European central banks will lend each other money on easier terms to counter currency speculators. Page 21

## Sunday title

Worcestershire won the Refuge Assurance League title, beating Northamptonshire by nine wickets. Pages 39, 40

## TIMES FOCUS

Increased police numbers and powers alone cannot beat the rising crime wave, says Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, in a Special Report on the Police. Pages 27-29

## Portfolio

● Two readers shared Saturday's £4,000 daily prize in the Times Portfolio Gold competition. Details, page 3.  
● There was no winner of the £8,000 weekly prize, so it doubles to £16,000 next Saturday.  
● Portfolio list, page 26.

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## NEWS SUMMARY

**'Jobs at risk' if pits impose ban**

Sir Robert Haslam, chairman of British Coal, warned miners last night that industrial action would lead to the closure of pits and loss of jobs. A national overtime ban by the National Union of Mineworkers would have a "catastrophic" effect on the industry.

Sir Robert is to meet Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, this morning for talks on the disciplinary code. Mr Scargill, speaking to miners in the militant area of South Kirkby near Pontefract, said the pit umpire system was the centre cornerstone of the disciplinary code issue, and must be retained.

Sir Robert accused the NUM of misrepresenting the code, and 'blowing up out of all proportion' its significance to miners. "As the Union of Democratic Workers frequently point out, the disciplinary procedures have been largely unchanged since 1981, so what is all the fuss about?"

**New safe IRA fires raid hunt halt Mass**

Detectives fly to Switzerland and Luxembourg this week in search of property stolen in the £30 million Knightsbridge strongroom raid.

Only about £5 million of property has been recovered from the July robbery, believed to be Britain's biggest.

Scotland Yard confirmed yesterday that inquiries had already been made in several other countries.

Mass at the Roman Catholic cathedral in Newry, Co Down, was cut short yesterday as both clergy and worshippers choked in smoke from two shops, which were targets for IRA incendiary bomb attacks.

After the service, Dr Francis Brookes, Bishop of Dromore, said it was "immoral and anti-social" to destroy jobs in a town where 35 per cent of people have no work.

**Car official charged**

A former senior official with Austin Rover, the state-owned car firm, has been charged with fraud.

John Davenport, who was director of the firm's motor sport division, is accused of seven offences of dishonestly obtaining property by deception. He will appear before Oxford magistrates next month.

Thames Valley Police said they had been investigating allegations involving cheques totalling £109,000. Inquiries had been made in Britain, Switzerland and Belgium.

Mr Davenport, aged 47, a former rally navigator of Lymington, Wiltshire, left Austin Rover in March after 10 years as director of motor sport.

**School chiefs go**

The Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Basil Hume (right), has dismissed two governors of a Roman Catholic comprehensive school because they oppose plans to abolish its sixth form.

Parents and staff at the Cardinal Vaughan Memorial School, in Kensington, west London, have been fighting reorganization for more than a year.

The dismissed governors, Mr David Mann and Mrs Dorothy Flynn, believe the school needs its sixth form to maintain its examination record.

**Variety for Russians**

The BBC yesterday announced plans to restructure its Russian Service and give its 15 million listeners in the Soviet Union more variety.

The Soviet authorities stopped jamming Russian-language programmes earlier this year. The service had been jammed for at least half of its 40 years on the air and its news and current affairs programmes have often been repeated to increase listeners' chances of hearing them.

Mr John Tusa, the head of the BBC's External Services, said the changes would include a new 35-minute daily current affairs programme called *Argument*, more music and English lessons.

**Head is accused of racism**

By John Clare  
Education Correspondent

The headteacher of a predominantly Asian school in the Labour-controlled borough of Ealing, west London, has been forced out of his job after being accused of making a racist remark by the chairman of the school governors.

The dispute arose when Mr Lawrence Baker, the head of Villiers High School, Southall, west London, tried to appoint a woman as head-of-year. A number of the governors, led by Mr Sardul Gill, a Labour member of the council, preferred a Muslim man.

Mr Baker, aged 57, was supported by the council's women's unit, but his race unit supported Mr Gill.

Mr Gill said that Mr Baker objected to the man on the grounds that most of the 1,200 pupils at Villiers were Sikhs and that Muslims "always caused problems". The school governors, on Mr Gill's casting vote, passed a vote of no confidence in him.

Mr Baker, who has been seconded to the National Foundation for Educational Research, denied making any derogatory remarks.

Miss Gwenith Huws, a teacher banned by the Powsy Education Authority because of court convictions arising from Welsh language demonstrations, should be allowed to start work if she promised not to break the law in future, Mr Alex Carline, Alliance MP for Montgomeryshire, said yesterday.

**Dearer milk**

The price of a pint of milk is expected to rise by a penny for the second time this year after an agreement announced yesterday to increase payments to farmers. The rise is expected to result in a penny increase to 26p a pint, for doorstep deliveries.

**Aids virus mutations detected**

By Thomson Prentice  
Science Correspondent

Scientists are divided over whether new strains of the Aids virus pose increasing problems in preventing the spread of the disease.

Reports from the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, suggest that the virus is mutating its genetic code up to five times faster than influenza.

"The viruses now manifest themselves as a complex family tree, sprouting new branches, apparently very quickly," Mr Gerald Myers, one of the Los Alamos researchers said.

However, leading British researchers believe mutations of the virus could make it less, rather than more, infectious.

Professor William Jarrett, who is leading Aids vaccine research at Glasgow University, told a Medical Research Council meeting in London last week that there were good prospects of developing a vaccine that would be effective against all strains of the virus.

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**Councils abandon contractors and lose £1.2m**

By Roland Rudd

Three councils have thrown away savings of more than £1.2 million by "renationalizing" services that had been contracted out before Labour and the Alliance took them over.

According to the twelfth issue of *Public Service Review*, published yesterday by Pulse, the Public and Local Service Efficiency Campaign, local authorities in the UK are saving £21,622,703 a year by privatizing services, a drop of £767,308 on the savings previously recorded.

However three councils Eastbourne, controlled by the Alliance; Ealing, and Hammersmith and Fulham, all in London controlled by Labour, have lost savings of more than £1.2 million by

taking back services. The report says that Ealing and Hammersmith and Fulham have also imposed rate increases of more than 50 per cent.

Anti-privatization policies are not confined to Alliance and Labour councils. Two Conservative authorities, Harrogate and Gillingham, responded in hostile terms to a survey on privatization.

The report quotes Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, as saying: "Any Conservative councillors who are seduced by the cynical blandishments of the local authority trade unions, or who conspire with them to do down the ratepayer by pretending - for it is a pretence - that contracting out means worse and more expensive services - should

be ashamed of themselves."

The review says there is a continued steady increase in the number of councils privatizing services, with a record 166 authorities putting work out to contract.

The largest new economy is made by Woking, District Council in Surrey, which is saving £340,000 a year in both capital and revenue by contracting out its vehicle fleet to Transfleet Services.

Rochford District Council in Essex is the latest to contract out its refuse collection service, with annual savings of £80,000.

*Public Service Review* also reports that the argument that contracting out is impossible in remote areas is disproved by outlying Scottish authorities which have privatized

refuse collection and street cleaning.

The table also shows the disparity between the achievements of the various regions. Top of the league again is the London area, which in spite of the decisions in Ealing and Hammersmith is saving more than £8 million, largely due to the achievements of Wandsworth and Merton Councils. Yorkshire and Northern Ireland each show no savings.

Mr David Saunders, editor of *Public Service Review*, said yesterday: "The total savings made in the local government sector have been reduced by three councils which have, at significant cost, returned services in-house to make a political point."

"This shows how careful the Government must be in

enforcing the Local Government Bill currently going through Parliament, to ensure that competition is fair."

The introduction of the Local Government Bill will require all councils to invite competitive tenders for a range of services.

Subsidies totalling £360,000 a year are helping to pay for eight council tower blocks that have stood empty for almost two years and which councillors want to demolish.

The blocks, each with room for 110 families, are on the same estate in Canning Town, east London, where Roman Point, the tower block which partly collapsed in a 1968 gas explosion killing five, was dismantled last year.

Newham Council, which owns the blocks, declared the

others unfit to live in and finished moving families out last year.

However, as long as they remain standing, the Government is obliged to subsidize the interest on the loan taken out to build them between 1966 and 1972.

A council spokesman said in the case of Roman Point the Government had agreed to continue paying the subsidy even after the block was destroyed.

Newham is waiting for ministers to decide whether to continue to pay the subsidy for the remaining eight blocks. Their verdict is expected after the Roman Point report is issued at the end of this year. If Newham demolishes them without agreement, the council will get nothing.

**Labour MPs want fees cut for union members**

By Philip Webster, Chief  
Political Correspondent

Labour leaders are to be urged next week by an internal report to launch a campaign to encourage trade unionists to become members of the party.

The Tribune Group, now the largest and most powerful group of Labour MPs, is to publish a paper calling on the party to cut its membership fees in a move to attract unionists who pay the political levy to the Labour Party but are not members of it.

The move comes as the debate about the widening of the party franchise reaches a crucial stage with tomorrow's meeting of Labour's national executive to discuss a report examining the options of a straight, one-member, one-vote system and an electoral college designed to give unions a guaranteed say in the selection of Labour parliamentary candidates.

The Tribune paper was not drawn up as part of the franchise argument but to examine ways a mass party could be achieved. But it backs the case of a growing number of union leaders who are opposed to an electoral college and believe that the unions should encourage more of their members to join the party.

The Tribune document, whose authors include Mr Gordon Brown, a member of the Shadow Cabinet and close ally of Mr Neil Kinnock, suggests that the membership fee should be cut for an experimental period.

It points out that Labour membership at under 300,000 is far too low, but that many of the five million levy payers wrongly believe themselves to be members of the party.

But Mr Hattersley's supporters are confident that he would withstand any threat Mr Prescott finished second in the Shadow Cabinet elections and was dissatisfied with the relatively lowly post he received thereafter.

Labour's vote search, page 12

**Younger's £6.5bn plea over fighter**

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Defence, is expected to appeal direct to the Cabinet to approve the £6.5 billion funding for Britain's share of the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) programme.

The EFA collaborative project which also involves West Germany, Italy and Spain, is reaching the crucial stage when all four partners have to confirm their commitment to the plan.

Defence ministers are due to meet in November to decide whether to go for full development. Since last September, the four governments have been studying the project definition proposals put forward by the aircraft industries, including British Aerospace.

If the Government approves the funding, EFA would be the RAF's next generation of fighters which would remain in service until at least 2025.

However the huge cost of the project is threatening to cause a Whitehall clash when

Mr Younger meets Mr John Major, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury for bilateral discussions of the MoD's budget, £6.5 billion funding for Britain's share of the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) programme.

A decision to recommend EFA for the RAF is expected to be made soon by the Ministry of Defence's defence equipment and procurement committee, headed by Lord Trefgarne, Minister of State for Procurement. The Cabinet will make the final decision.

The RAF is pushing hard for the purchase of 260 EFAs. Mr Younger's problem is that he has other big projects for which he will need Treasury and Cabinet approval.

They include the purchase of two more airborne early warning AEW aircraft from Boeing, the American company.

Another project is the Royal Navy's Type 23 frigate programme.

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**Scots Tories reopen devolution debate**

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, (right) taking time for a break at yesterday's meeting with Lord Gould (left), chairman of the Scottish Conservative Party, and Mr John MacKay, chief executive (Photograph: Tom Kidd).

By Kerry Gill

Devolution will be discussed within the Scottish Conservative Party, and almost certainly debated at next May's Scottish conference, in spite of most Conservatives' antagonism to any form of self government.

The opening up of the devolution debate will serve two purposes, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish Secretary of State, said yesterday.

It would allow the "small minority" of pro devolutionists within the party to have their say and, more importantly, enable the Conservatives to explain to

the Scottish electorate just how damaging it would be.

Mr Rifkind was speaking after a six hour private meeting of the Scottish Conservative and Unionist association executive in Perth. The executive met to discuss why the party lost 11 of its 21 seats at the general election, and to debate measures that will bring about a resurgence of popular support for the party north of the border.

"The feeling was that the overwhelming mood within the Conservative Party is that devolution would be against the interests of Scotland, but clearly if there are some people who take a different view then it is right and proper that it should be debated", he said.

"We are not seeking to stifle debate on the subject."

It had also been thought that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's uncaring image would have been a subject for dissent. Lord Gould, the Scottish Party chairman, said Mrs Thatcher had only been mentioned once when it had been suggested that she should sit in during conference debates on Scottish questions more often.

The meeting unanimously called for the community charge, or poll tax, to be introduced as soon as possible.

There was also an insight into the reasons for the Conservatives' disastrous showing at the general election.

**Civil Service unions****'New code of ethics needed'**

By a Staff Reporter

The Government's interpretation of ministerial responsibility was strongly criticized yesterday by senior Civil Servants who have called for a new code of ethics.

The First Division Association, which has carried out a survey of 200 graduate-entry Civil Servants, says the Civil Service's excessive secrecy is no longer satisfactory.

"This notion came under severe strain in the Westland affair, when Civil Servants were embroiled in the leaking of a confidential letter written by the Solicitor General as a result of the breakdown of collective Cabinet responsibility", the report says.

The association is calling on the Government to introduce a code of ethics so that the

individual "is not left prey to his or her own fears and vague professional standards".

Mis Sue Corby, the association's assistant-general secretary, said yesterday: "A Civil Servant was put in an unconventional situation during the Westland affair when she was asked to leak a letter to the Press. She had doubts over what she was being asked to do but had nowhere to go and appeal."

The findings of the association's report are included in a new edition of its "alternative guide" to Civil Service careers.

The guide is particularly critical of Civil Service pay rates and the report warns prospective Civil Servants: "If you aspire to home ownership and the Civil Service, a frugal

lifestyle, wealthy parents or a trust fund would appear to be necessary."

The association tells graduates thinking of joining the Civil Service that they will find themselves answering parliamentary questions in a manner which does not indicate objectivity by the Government; corresponding with the public in a way which demonstrates the minister's fairness, wisdom and omniscience; researching or collecting material while remembering that when a problem appears, the first response is to do what was done last time.

*Careers in the Civil Service - An Alternative View*. The First Division Association, 2 Caxton Street, London SW1H 0QH (£2).

**Union rivals in peace talks**

By a Staff Reporter

In the past week the militant-controlled executive deprived Mr Ellis of his company car - valued at about £1,000 - restricted his pay rise to £5.25 a week, compared with £10.25 for all other CPSA employees, and finally stopped him from taking a seat on the policy-making TUC general council.

Mr Ellis, who has refused to resign, said that as the general secretary of the CPSA, he had a duty to "make sure the union is responsible".

Mr Macreadie, along with the union's research officer, Mr Alan Churchard, is involved in pay talks with the Treasury. Mr Ellis yesterday made clear that the final

negotiations are his responsibility alone.

"It's time that John Macreadie now starts to work with me in a loyal and responsible manner or I will have to consider how much responsibility he should carry. I want to work with him and on occasions we have."

"But if he refuses to co-operate we are in a different ball game. I will just have to take some authority off him."

Mr Macreadie said yesterday he was just following the policies of the union, which were up to the members to decide.

He added that his meeting with Mr Ellis today was a routine business meeting.

Mr Golding said that the company's decision to reduce staffing levels by 5,000 a year was a sop to City and foreign investors and made on the basis of a study of "bogus" international comparisons.

Mr Golding and Mr Vallance will meet for the first time since the latter's appointment in London next Monday where the main thrust of the union's argument is expected to be for increased manning levels to meet current demands.

Mr Vallance was unavailable for comment yesterday.

In a clear reference to Telecom, Mr Malcolm Bruce, Liberal MP and former Alliance spokesman on industry, told a fringe meeting at the Liberal Assembly in Harrogate that the Conservatives were "increasingly the party of monopolies and restrictive practices - having encouraged, created and let loose massive private monopolies which need to be broken up, exposed to competition and properly regulated in the interests of the consumer."

The Liberals, by contrast, were "wholly a party of free enterprise and competition."

British Telecom's decision to charge the emergency services for maintaining essential telephone lines has been condemned by the Labour group on Avon County Council.

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Julian Hodgson and Gavin Crawley, of Britain, and D Bara (India) all scored nine points from 11 games. Each received £2,353, but the trophy was awarded to Hodgson after a blitz chess play-off. Fourth place was taken by another British Master, Mark Hebden.

Three players, two of them British chess masters, shared first prize in the Chess For Peace Tournament at the North London Polytechnic (Our Chess Correspondent writes).

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**Vallance warned by union**

By David Sappedel

The new chairman of British Telecom, Mr Ian Vallance, was warned yesterday not to blame union agreements for the "very grave miscalculations" by management which had brought the industry to the verge of crisis.

Mr John Golding, general secretary of the National Communications Union, rejected a suggestion by Mr Vallance that many of the problems surrounding Telecom's service stemmed from the fact that the workforce "have been tied down by national agreements with their unions that have not always allowed them to give their best."

Mr Golding said yesterday: "They are trying to blame the staff for some very grave miscalculations by management and are in a mess because of the failure by management to recruit sufficient staff to do the job."

Mr Golding said that the company's decision to reduce staffing levels by 5,000 a year was a sop to City and foreign investors and made on the basis of a study of "bogus" international comparisons.

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Solicitors provide free deal home buy

Housing tax worries built

Gallantry medal for sergeant

Raid for



## Solicitors to provide fixed fee deal for home buyers

A company with a nationwide chain of solicitors' offices offering clients a package of house-buying services at fixed fees is to be launched by a group of solicitors next month.

Conveyancing Exchange will be marketed and promoted jointly under one logo and compete directly both with other solicitors and other institutions which may come in to the conveyancing market.

The company is aiming to recruit 300 to 500 solicitors' firms with perhaps a thousand branches in England and Wales. The firms will be subject to strict standards and will offer conveyancing on a publicized tariff of fees according to the price of the house.

Mr Quintin Barry, a Brighton solicitor and chairman of the company, said: "We are aiming to provide a central marketing service that will enable the profession to defend that sector of its business against the very large commercial threats from outside the profession."

Conveyancing Exchange will provide services that individual solicitors would be unable to offer. First, it will act as an insurance broker, giving members a full range of mortgage insurance and advice which can be passed on to the client.

Mr John de Upaugh, of Dewe Rogerson, which is in charge of marketing the scheme, said that the scheme had been given a new impetus since the Financial Services Act 1986 under which solicitors will be able to give a wider range of financial advice.

Second, the company hopes to negotiate deals with, for example, building societies or house-building companies.

Mr de Upaugh said: "Some financial organizations are not happy with the standard of work from some practitioners. They would like to say to a branch manager - give 50 per cent of the business to an identified chain of solicitors in return for a guaranteed standard of work at a set price."

He added that Wimpey, for example, might be able to offer a house-buying package including "free" conveyancing, for instance, by paying Conveyancing Exchange solicitors their tariff fee.

The directors of the company are still negotiating with the Law Society on how to remove one obstacle in the way of the scheme, details of which are to be launched to the profession at their conference in Vienna.

The society's rules prohibit "arrangements" with third parties for work to be introduced. The rule is the subject of consultation with the profession. The company has applied for a waiver.

The idea of the company was first mooted three years ago by Mr David Deacon and Mr Paul Bennett, Liverpool solicitors, as a way of defending conveyancing. However it failed to take off because of the Law Society's prohibition on advertising. This has been lifted.

## Housing tax move worries builders

By David Sapsed

An attempt in the European Court tomorrow to force the British Government to impose 15 per cent value added tax on the price of new housing threatens the country's construction industry with disaster, the House Builders' Federation said yesterday.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has promised that the Government will fight the action, brought by the European Commission as part of a wide-ranging assault on Britain's zero-rating policies, with "all our might and main".

Mr Roger Humber, director of the federation, said that should the decision go against the Government, it would not only force up house prices but lead to bankruptcies among smaller companies and, probably, create a shortage of building land.

"The effects on the industry would be quite disastrous. However, the Government is fighting very hard in defence of private housing and we believe there must be a very good chance of winning", he said.

"The mounting view among MPs is that, if the Government decides that zero-rating is part of its overall social policy, that should be the end of the matter and the European Court should accept it", Mr Humber said.

At the heart of the argument is the European Commission's contention that new housing in Britain should not be zero-rated for value added tax because it does not meet two tests laid down by the commission of being, first, of benefit to the end user and, secondly, part of overall social policy.

Britain has been fighting its case for six years. The Treasury said last night that the battle would go on. The Government's evidence is being heard by the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg tomorrow.

The Building Societies' Association said it, too, opposed any move that would add to the spiralling costs of housing in the United Kingdom. "Adding tax to the cost of housing does not seem to us to be a sensible policy."

Apart from the effect on new house prices, and the likely knock-on effect throughout the rest of the housing market, the builders fear that the tax would inevitably result in a substantial reduction in sales.

While larger companies could withstand the losses, smaller companies would be forced into liquidation.

## The women racing to help save the children



Some of the 2,000 women who took part in a 10 km run in Hyde Park, yesterday. The race, organized by Women's Own, was the biggest women-only race held in this country and was one of a series involving 20,000 women in 30 towns in aid of the Save the Children Fund. The events are aimed at "average" women rather than athletes. (Photograph: Mark Pepper)

## Casualty surgeons seek thousands more staff

Patients are dying in Britain's hospitals because thousands more staff and beds are needed to care for acute and emergency cases, a senior representative of the country's consultant casualty surgeons said last night.

Mr David Wilson, executive committee member and immediate past president of the Casualty Surgeons' Association said financial cutbacks and ward closures were causing a "terrible national crisis".

The Government must provide 30 to 40 per cent more beds and millions of pounds of extra funds to return standards to those of five years ago, he said.

His remarks came after

publication of a letter from Dr Peter Green, senior consultant in the acute and emergency department of the Royal Free Hospital in Hampstead, north-west London. Dr Green said the beds shortage was at "crisis point" and unless something was done "disaster is inevitable".

Mr John Cooper, the Hampstead Health Authority general manager to whom the letter was sent, said last night that the Royal was "very likely" to start refusing to admit acutely ill patients from outside its local catchment area, a move that would be against present Department of Health practice.

At present general prac-

titioners as far afield as South Wales, the Midlands and Jersey are allowed to send patients to the Royal for its expertise in liver disease, cancer, neurosurgery and renal transplants.

Dr Green's letter told of emergency patients put on trolleys and a mattress on the floor in corridors. Two such patients had suffered acute heart attacks and should have been in a coronary care unit, it said.

Staff were diverted to treat a patient aged 15 with a severe asthma attack, leaving the cardiac monitors

The letter added that three other suspected heart-attack

patients were left sitting in the waiting room because no trolleys were vacant. The asthmatic boy had to be transferred to another hospital at grave risk of lethal complications because no bed was available in the Royal's own intensive care unit.

Dr Green demanded in the letter, co-signed with Dr Cyril Havard, a consultant physician, who is the independent arbiter on the Royal's medical management, that unless more room was made for emergency admissions, his department be closed when the existing beds were full.

Patients should then be told it would be safer to go to another hospital.

Mr Wilson, who is also consultant surgeon in Leeds General Infirmary accident and emergency department, said: "At some time in the week most casualty departments have patients waiting two hours or more who should be on their way to a hospital bed because of lack of sufficient nurses and doctors. In certain instances people must have died."

Mr Andrew Dillon, the Royal's general manager, said he met the consultants and drew up a crisis management plan. If such problems loomed again overflow beds would be set up and staff would be drafted in.

Letter, page 13

## Portfolio Gold

A retired computer specialist, Mrs Kathleen Tear, plans to put her share of Saturday's Portfolio Gold prize towards a new car.

Mrs Tear, aged 54, of London Road, Clacton, Essex, shares the £4,000 prize with Mr M. W. Gardner, of The Old Mill Cottage, Temple, Bisham, Berkshire.

There were no valid claims for the weekly prize of £8,000.

Readers wishing to play Portfolio Gold can obtain a card by sending a stamped, addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold, The Times, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

## Sceptical reaction on Waite

By Nicholas Beeston

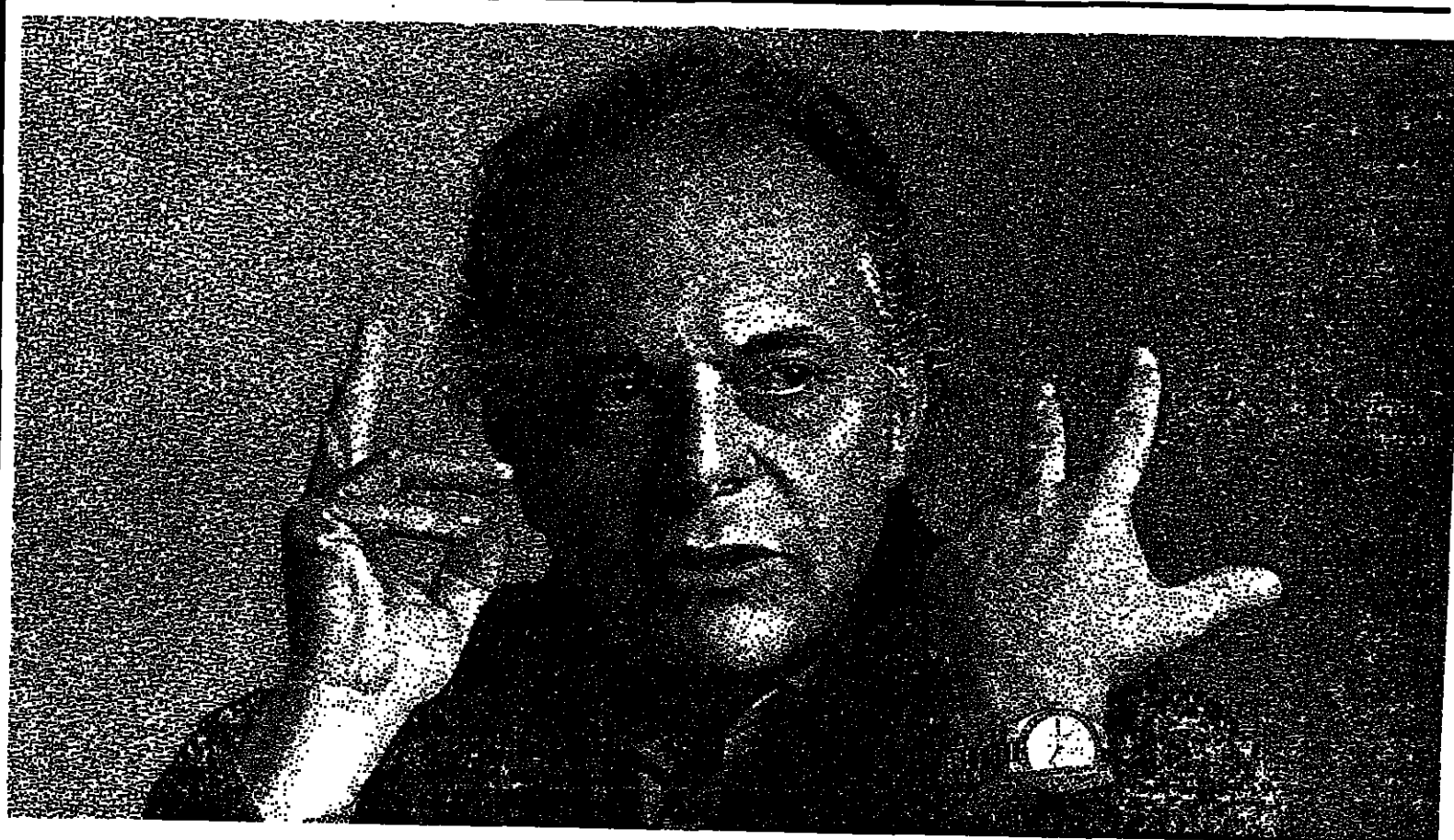
The Foreign Office and Lambeth Palace reacted sceptically yesterday to reports from Damascus that high-ranking Syrian officials "expected to hear good news shortly" about the fate of Mr Terry Waite.

The Syrian optimism was relayed after talks between a visiting group of clergymen, including Canon Paul Ostreicher, of Coventry, who met Mr Mustafa Tlass, the Syrian defence minister, at the weekend.

"I very much got the impression that Terry was all right and the rumours that he was both alive and well were well founded and that the Syrian authorities certainly in the coming weeks or months would be helpful," Canon Ostreicher said on BBC radio.

However his remarks were greeted with caution by diplomatic and church sources, who said that the Syrians had always shown they were eager to release Mr Waite, but that they did not appear to have the power to do so.

● Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is expected to hold talks today with fellow EEC foreign ministers about the fate of remaining European hostages in Lebanon after the release of a West German hostage last week.



## A conductor of passion and compassion.

Many musicians consider Maestro Lorin Maazel to be the finest orchestral conductor since Toscanini. The comparison is significant, both musically and historically. For it was Toscanini who, in 1941, invited the 11-year-old Lorin to conduct the legendary NBC Symphony.

Today Lorin Maazel enjoys the admiration and affection of music-lovers the world over. Blessed with absolute pitch and an awesome memory, he has mastered virtually the entire classical symphony repertoire. He was the very first American to conduct Wagner at Bayreuth and Mozart at Salzburg. Since then he has conducted some

4,000 concerts around the globe and recorded 275 titles. His dedication to broadening the appeal of classical music through television has endeared him to a vast new audience of music fans.

With it all, Maazel retains a boyish sense of humour. He has written, for example, an award-winning comedy film, *A Week in The Life of a Conductor*, a parody of popular misconceptions.

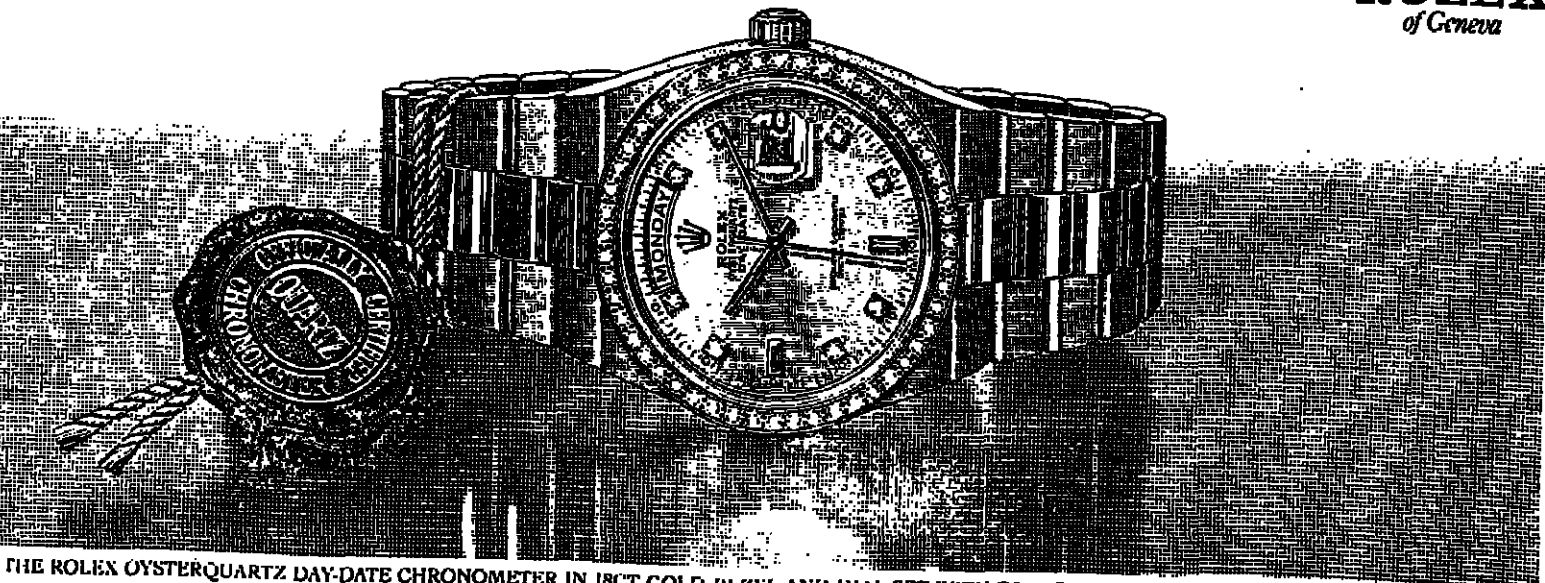
But the man who refuses to be stuffy about his profession is most serious about his music. "There is no music without Life, no Life without passion, no passion without compassion," he says. "A performance must be like Life itself."

Maazel realises his passionate beliefs in compassionate actions. Thus, most recently, his globally-televised CLASSIC-AID concert raised millions of dollars for the hungry.

Perhaps unwittingly, Maestro Maazel paid Rolex the greatest possible compliment when he stated, quite simply, "I have always worn a Rolex". For this is a man who has known since boyhood exactly what he wanted. His career has justified that early decision brilliantly.

And we are content that he also decided - years ago - that Rolex was his watch.

ROLEX  
of Geneva



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## Gallantry medal for sergeant

By Michael Evans  
Defence Correspondent

An Army sergeant who helped to protect the life of the British High Commissioner and his staff in Kampala during a violent confrontation with drunken Ugandan soldiers, is to be presented with the Queen's Gallantry Medal at Buckingham Palace.

Details of Staff Sergeant Brendan Laffan's bravery have been kept quiet because of the sensitivity of the case. He was in charge of a four-man team of bodyguards from the Royal Military Police Close Protection Squad which, among its other duties, guards British diplomats in the most dangerous capitals.

Whitehall officials yesterday were unable to talk about the case. Since Uganda is a member of the Commonwealth and the new leader, President Yoweri Museveni, is highly regarded by the Government, it was felt that publicity might cause embarrassment.

Sergeant Laffan and his team apparently prevented a storming of the High Commission in January last year - before Museveni's guerrillas deposed General Tito Okello.

The citation praises Sergeant Laffan's "outstanding leadership, personal example, and tactical skill and calm direction of his team."

## Racehorses head for stock market

By John Cooney

The Irish stock exchange is likely to give its approval this week for a £10 million flotation later this month by a small company which could realize the dream of many racing enthusiasts of owning a share of a thoroughbred horse.

The company, Classic Thoroughbreds plc, will be chaired by Mr Vincent O'Brien, the trainer, who owns and manages the Ballydoyle establishment. Mr John Magnier, of the Coolmore Stud, who was recently appointed to the Senate in the Irish parliament, will be a principal promoter and director.

Also among the directors is Mr Robert Sangster, chairman of Vernons and the Sweetnam Stud, with his extensive livestock interests in Britain, the United States, Australia and Ireland.

The group includes also Mr Michael Smurfit, chairman and chief executive of the Jefferson Smurfit Group and current chairman of the Racing Board in Ireland, and Mr Dermot Desmond, chairman of the Dublin-based National and City Brokers Group Ltd, which is organizing the flotation.

The company intends to acquire only thoroughbred horses for flat racing and breeding purposes. Its initial activities will be carried out through a subsidiary company, Thoroughbred Yearlings Ltd, which will purchase

thoroughbred horses as yearlings, race them for appropriate periods and then sell them either privately or at auction for syndication.

The group intends also to acquire and retain an interest in stallions, which, under present Irish tax legislation, are tax free, to generate annual income.

The issue will provide the company with the minimum amount required to put together a satisfactory portfolio of horses to spread the risk factor for the investor.

Mr Desmond considers that a worldwide fall in the price of top quality yearlings last year makes this an appropriate time for the launching of the new company. Classic will acquire a portfolio of about 15 to 25 yearlings per year.

More than a million people attended race meetings in Ireland last year, more than double the number in 1950. The importance of the international trade in thoroughbreds is highlighted by the export of 3,000 horses and the importation of 2,200 horses last year.

High risk factors involve currency and price fluctuations, the rising cost of maintaining, training and racing thoroughbreds and the danger that the progeny of highly-rated sires and dams may perform badly on the track, with consequent adverse effect on their market value.



# Merger dilemma clouds Liberal-SDP optimism

By Robin Oakley  
Political Editor

The merger of the Liberals and the SDP, the central question at this week's Liberal Assembly in Harrogate, will not be simple in spite of the waves of optimism in the two parties.

They have to decide on the regional and national structure of the new party, how its policy will be decided and who will control the organization. That means knitting together two very different bodies.

The SDP is a centralized party which began with MPs and no members and which grew from the top downwards. The Liberal Party is a loosely-federated organization of local constituency parties which guard their autonomy jealously.

These are some of the key areas where differences are apparent:

**Members:** The SDP collects subscriptions from a central register of its 58,000 members. Apoplexy from Dr David Owen, the former leader, when the concept was suggested ensured that SDP members are forbidden to be members of other parties too. Liberals do not rule out membership of other parties by their 80,000 members, although it is not encouraged.

**Registers:** are kept, membership cards issued and subscriptions are collected by local parties, with a contribution passed to headquarters. However, the Liberals are compiling a central register for ballots on the merger and future leadership elections.

**Policy making:** The SDP has a Council for Social Democracy, of 480 representatives, which considers proposals from the policy committee, consisting of MPs and members of its national committee. Policy has to be approved both by the council and the policy committee.

The national committee can conduct ballots of members in a deadlock between the two. The SDP also has a consultative assembly as a forum for discussion. Delegates can listen to council debates at the annual conference and may speak, but not vote.

Four bodies can originate Liberal policy: the party council (which contains representatives from regions, councillors, recognized units and MPs), the policy committee, the Assembly and the parliamentary party. The Assembly can veto the council's resolutions and the party leader can veto the Assembly's verdict.

The Assembly is open to up to 50 constituency delegates from each constituency party. Others who can attend include MPs, peers, candidates, councillors, those entitled to vote at Scottish and Welsh Liberal conferences and constituency representatives of constituency associations. In effect almost any Liberal can attend and vote on policy at the Assembly.

**Constituencies:** The Liberals work on the basis of single constituencies. The SDP has operated until now on the basis of "area parties", groups of several constituencies.



Off Duty: Yeovil's Liberal MP Mr Paddy Ashdown - tipped as a future leader of a merged Alliance party - sets the pace with his dog Saddle for a hike up Ham Hill near his home of Norton sub Hamdon in Somerset. It is no surprise, perhaps, that his wife Jane,

needs a helping hand from Mr Ashdown - hill-climbing is small beer compared with the MP's exertions during his years as a captain in the Royal Marines' Special Boat Squadron. It is however a favourite pastime of Mrs Ashdown and the Liberal spokesman on

education. This coming week, however, the challenges facing Mr Ashdown will be of a quite different order as he faces opponents of his staunch pro-merger stance at the Liberal Assembly at Harrogate. He has already angered members of the Social Democratic

Party who are against a merger with his suggestion that a new party should oppose candidates fielded by an Owenite breakaway group. With political mountains to climb, it is little wonder that he takes the hills in his stride (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

## New party will need £1m a year from members

By Our Political Editor

Liberals were warned yesterday that any new merged party formed with the SDP would need at least £1 million a year from its members to survive - implying a minimum subscription of £10 a year.

They were also told that the money could only be obtained if it was a party with a centralized membership list collecting subscriptions at headquarters.

With a number of Liberal activists resisting the drive towards a cen-

tralized party, Mr Andrew Ellis, the Liberals' secretary general said yesterday that the new merged party could expect no big backers (the SDP's major benefactor Mr David Sainsbury is backing Dr David Owen) and that it had to be able to spend £1 million a year at least.

He believed that a realistic membership target was 75,000 Liberals (there are 65,000 at present in the English Liberal Party, 10,000 in Scotland and 4,500 in Wales) together with 35,000 of the 55,000 Social Democrats and 10,000 new members

from the launch campaign for the new party.

At a realistic target of £10 per annum from each member, that would raise £1,200,000, enough to service the party's central organization and leave a margin for special campaigns, by-elections and target seats.

To the opponents of centralization, Mr Ellis said: "The Liberal party has a stark choice. If it wants to do the things it says it wants to, then it needs that kind of money and system. It has been proved that you cannot get that

kind of sum by constituency affiliations."

He added: "Unless the new party has a central membership scheme it will never raise the money to operate properly."

The Liberal leader Mr David Steel, on his return from Canada, will be putting his weight behind the drive for a centralized party. He believes that the SDP's example has shown the advantage of a national membership list which made them the only party able to communicate directly with their members.

## City 'must not be a scapegoat'

The whole financial system would seize up if the Government did not ensure that borrowing rates were such that investors could make a return on their money, Mr Richard Holme, a former president of the Liberal Party, said last night.

That was the Government's most important role in investment, Mr Holme said.

He told a commission at the Assembly that it was no good making "the City" a ritual scapegoat.

He added that Liberals should reconcile competition and consumerism and should work for ways of getting money invested in industry, rather than putting all their efforts into creating a national investment bank.

Earlier Mr Andrew Bridge-water of Hackney said that the Government must ensure that the City made most money by doing what was in the best interests of the country.

"You must not kid yourselves it can be done by imploring and persuading. We have to determine whether we need some form of exchange control mechanism to stop money going overseas."

The commission, which was attended by about 200 people, will present a report on its conclusions to the main assembly.



## INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

## World legal invasion looks at nuclear liability

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

London will experience an unprecedented invasion of lawyers today when more than 2,500 judges, barristers, solicitors, academics and jurists from throughout the world descend for a conference of the International Bar Association.

It is the first time that the association, the biggest international forum for lawyers, has held its business conference in London, a sign of its

role as one of the most important centres for international arbitration.

Speakers from the English legal establishment include Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls; Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, Attorney General; Lord Wilberforce, Lord of Appeal; Sir Frederick Lawton, the retired Court of Appeal judge, and Sir Gordon Borrie, director-general of the Office of Fair Trading.

About 500 papers will be given at the five-day con-

ference, which is based at the Hilton Hotel, Mayfair, west London, on subjects ranging from aviation to advertising law, building societies, bankruptcy, shipping, satellites, travel and trademarks.

One session will feature a video tape reconstruction of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, looking at the implications if such an accident were to happen in western Europe. There will also be sessions on computer crime, money laundering, drug trafficking and

insider trading.

Sir Frank Layfield, QC, who chaired the Sizewell inquiry, will lead a reassessment of the decision to build a nuclear power station at Sizewell, Suffolk, with international lawyers scrutinizing the British planning inquiry process.

Another important topic will be the launch of lawyers into a new and potentially infinite sphere, that of space research and development, where technological and commercial

progress is generating much legal activity.

The conference will look at the legal implications of satellite operations, of technology for manufacturing products in space and of providing insurance for commercial space vehicles.

Mr Ian Axford, of Clifford Chance, one of only a few lawyers in Britain who specializes in space law, said that work was developing for lawyers on a number of fronts.

There was the question of contracts and insurance for satellite operators, the potential commercial market for manufacturing goods in space, which offers the benefits of low gravity and a vacuum, and the complex legal issues arising from debates on the boundary between outer space and air space.

The conference will also include the first international legal review of the effects of the City's Big Bang and its competitive policies.

"This spoof show highlights all the problems of the law surrounding a show's production and the rights of performers, particularly as the boundaries of broadcasting are growing physically with a corresponding complexity."

"We decided that we didn't want the normal procedure of somebody going on for hours about some dreary paper. Entertainment lawyers are renowned for being a bit different and I am hopeful we shall maintain our name."

"The only problem is that this moot is so complex, containing so many current problems, that it will be hard to complete it all in one day."

"The characters may be far-fetched, but only to a point. Many of us in the business have come across stars and producers who have behaved in ways not a million miles from the stars and impresarios in *Eve Bites*", he said.

which will be debated at the conference on Wednesday.

The protagonists in *Eve Bites* include characters such as Ian Fink, Willy Flasher and Alan Poof. It is written by a John Crawler and a Sheila Sheila, and mounted by Paradise Productions.

The musical, where the characters are mostly naked, is panned by the critics with only one tabloid newspaper finding anything of worth in it. Nevertheless it is a big success and its soundtrack LP goes straight to the top of the charts.

From then on, characters with fingers in both the production and management aspects of the show try to sell its rights for transmission by satellite to hotel chains. It all adds up to something more than a legal minefield.

"Satellites and increased communication have led to increased complexity in broadcasting, particularly in Europe, and the whole area of copyright law is very

## Disaster experts to share platform

By Stewart Teadler, Crime Reporter

Two experts on handling nuclear disaster, one from the United States and the other from the Soviet Union, will share a platform this week in London at one of the world's largest international police conferences with more than 3,000 delegates.

Major General Anatoly Mikeev, head of the chief fire fighting directorate in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, led the battle to cope with the Chernobyl disaster and will speak on planning for disaster in one of 48 sessions at IPEC 87, the International Police Exhibition and Conference, which opens today at the Barbican.

The general's comments on the problems of fighting a nuclear disaster will be among the first public comments in the West by one of the Russians involved.

Alongside him will be Colo-

nel Thomas Gallagher, an American police commander and adviser to the Pennsylvania Management Agency and the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the United States. In 1979, he was involved in the evacuation plans for the Three Mile Island nuclear plant incident.

The two men are among 300 speakers taking part in IPEC, which has drawn representatives from 48 countries and is sponsored by the Association of Chief Police Officers of England and Wales. The discussions will range from inner city policing to the use of guns.

In the session on fighting organized crime, a general from the Italian carabinieri will describe the battle against the Mafia. He will be joined in the discussions by an assistant director of the FBI and the head of the Israeli CID.

Focus, page 9

## Space research and development expands lawyers' orbit

By Andrew Morgan

The agenda for the world's biggest forum on business law reflects the burgeoning influence of new technology in the lawyer's orbit. While issues like labour law are being discussed, the width of subjects on electronic business fraud and communication law highlights the new era.

Mrs Madeleine May, the conference's executive director, confirmed that the trend in discussions is away from traditional subjects such as taxation towards areas such as the law governing computers, particularly in their role in medical treatment.

The changing legal focus has, as always, been initiated in the United States, where the growing role of banking law and arbitration dominates many legal minds, taking over from the areas of anti-trust and product liability laws.

This year, for the first time, the Soviet Union and China have sent delegates to the

conference to take part in discussions on space. A joint seminar of Soviet and western lawyers will be held in Moscow next year.

Mrs May said: "The Chinese are largely here to watch and learn this year but we are pleased that they have agreed to come and add their presence to this international gathering. Their laws are way behind us and they're only just formulating a copyright law. They are also planning an insolvency law which is also new."

"We understand they are coming to get ideas and incorporate them within their own laws. They have not said they want to have western laws but if they find them suitable, I'm sure they will try to use some of them. This is the strength of the association."

"Five per cent of the total membership are academics but the vast majority are practising lawyers and this shows they know how laws

work from the practical point of view."

The outer space committee of the conference, spread over three days from Wednesday, will attract great attention. This is one of the fastest developing areas of international law and the conference will be told of rapidly growing commercial opportunities in space, with the Soviets, Chinese and Japanese giving details of their latest launch services.

On Thursday, a joint programme with the conference's insurance committee will discuss the many varied aspects of insuring ventures in space, with particular reference to launch vehicles and the operation of satellites.

Speakers will include Mr Joseph Allen, a former astronaut, of Space Industries Inc, Houston, and Mr M A Safonov, deputy chairman of the insurance Company of the USSR. Delegates from China's Great Wall Industry

Corporation will also take part.

The committee chairman is Mr Ian Axford, of Barlow, Lyde and Gilbert. His colleague, Miss Leonora Wilson, said: "Outer space is one of the fastest-growing and most exciting areas in international law. There is great rivalry now, with the Russians and Japanese in direct competition for using their expendable launch vehicles. Much has been written down but the area will be changing well into the next century."

Equally complex can be the entertainment field. Mr Brian Lewis, vice-chairman of the communications, entertainment and copyright law committee, has decided to ginger up proceedings with a spoof production, *Eve Bites*, a musical based on *Genesis* I and II.

Other members of the committee, including Mr Claude Fielding, a leading entertainment lawyer, have contributed fictitious legal agreements

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THE PANAMA



# Secret start to Thatcher tour of the inner cities

By Staff Reporters

A big security operation will this week surround the start of the Prime Minister's visits to the inner cities.

The Government is giving no advance details of the series of visits which Mrs Margaret Thatcher proposes to make of the next fortnight, after IRA threats against the Prime Minister, and the discovery of an alleged plot against Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The tour is being termed in Whitehall a "people's crusade", and Mrs Thatcher is expected during her visits to voice her desire to give residents more choice and control over their environment.

However it comes at a time of embarrassment for ministers at the low interest shown so far by private developers in schemes already established.

Only 50 applications have been made to the Department of the Environment for urban regeneration grants, launched in April to tackle the worst and largest plots of derelict land.

In addition there is growing debate about the strategies the Government will need to use if Mrs Thatcher's election night pledge to tackle the problems of inner cities is to succeed.

The Institute of Economic Affairs, which has strongly backed Mrs Thatcher, and in general takes a right-of-centre, free-market line, is taking the unusual course of associating itself with a proposal for additional taxation and interference with the rights of property owners.

It says in a report published today that only drastic government action, including a new tax on land left idle or vacant and a reduction in the rights of property-owners who will not develop their sites, will regenerate the inner cities.

The Prime Minister is planning two or three separate visits to see the Government's work at first hand, and to hear the views of local people and politicians on what further needs to be done.

She wants to make visits before the next meeting of the Cabinet committee on the inner cities, of which she is

chairman, in two or three weeks' time.

At that meeting Cabinet Office officials will present a detailed paper on the extent of the inner cities' problem and the way the government machine could best be organized to cope with them.

Several government departments, notably Environment, Employment and Trade and Industry, are involved. The size of areas for development is thought to be a crucial factor. The Department of the Environment believes that the extent of the areas covered by its schemes has deterred many developers.

The department has a £30 million budget this year for the new urban regeneration grants and urban development grants, which are targeted at smaller schemes.

The grants will be paid direct to private firms with schemes for reviving old factory sites of more than 20 acres or 250,000 sq ft, bypassing local authorities.

Mr David Trippier, Under Secretary of State at the department, who is in charge of its inner cities strategy, said however: "The applications which we are receiving seem to be very good so far. We are talking about a wide diversity of applications including such figures as a £17.5 million scheme in the West Midlands and a £25 million scheme in the North-west."

Mrs Thatcher is said to have been impressed by the work undertaken in Glasgow to revitalize formerly depressed areas, much of it with the help of the private sector. She wants to speed up new developments in run-down areas by cutting red tape and bypassing hostile Labour local authorities through urban development corporations.

There are 210,000 hectares (about 525,000 acres) of land lying idle in England, according to the Institute of Economic Affairs.

The pamphlet, by two geographers, Professor Michael Chisholm of Cambridge University and Dr Philip Kivell of Keele University, says that in some cities, up to 12 cent of land is vacant. "Inner City Waste Land" by Michael Chisholm and Philip Kivell, Institute of Economic Affairs £3.50.

# Making funny faces into a family affair



Bonko the clown failed to amuse one young lady yesterday - his daughter Sarah. They were among dozens of entertainers and children attending the Apart from balloons and banana skins, the children were also able to see the fourth Annual Clown Convention at the Piazza in Covent Garden, London. Mayor of Westminster arrive in a clown limousine to start the proceedings with an "official custard pie ceremony" (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

## Channon urged to boost night flights

By Harvey Elliott  
Air Correspondent

A report will go before Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, within the next few days which will face him with a dilemma and provoke a row between commerce and environmental protest groups.

Mr Channon will be advised by his Civil Servants to agree to increase the number of night jet flights allowed at Gatwick and, to a lesser extent, at Heathrow.

After a two-year study the Civil Servants are convinced that Gatwick will "burst at the seams" unless more use is made of runways at night. They will argue that new types of jet aircraft, such as the British Aerospace four-engine 146, and the new Boeing and Airbus jets, are quieter than many propeller-driven aircraft, which are still able to fly in unrestricted.

Local residents and environmental groups are pledged to fight any increase in the number of jets able to fly in to Britain's airports at night. This summer, 4,300 jets were allowed to operate into and out of Gatwick at night. Repeated problems with air

traffic control in Europe and a huge upsurge in demand for "slots" on the runway from charter operators mean that many airlines are in danger of breaking the limit imposed upon them by the Gatwick scheduling committee.

Already some aircraft have had to be switched at the last moment to Stansted or Luton, stranding returning holiday-makers 40 miles from their parked cars and leading to complaints from passengers.

In its evidence to the Department of Transport, the Civil Aviation Authority revealed that the average cost of making such a switch at the last moment was around £1,000 per movement or £8 per passenger and it argued strongly that "in the interests of the travelling public there should be an increase in the number of night movements allowed."

The report, which is still being completed, will say that if increased night movements were restricted to new aircraft, not only would there be no more noise but the benefits of the quieter jets would actually be "shared" between local residents and airlines who have invested heavily in the aircraft.

## East coast acts on sea surge

By Peter Mulligan

Fears that the North Sea could breach ageing coastal defences on the east coast have led the Anglian Water Authority to commission a new study.

The authority estimates that £250 million may have to be spent on fortifying the coastline between the Humber and the Thames.

The study's findings will help engineers and designers to make accurate assessments of the type of defences needed.

The authority spends £17 million every year on repairing sea defences installed after a disaster in 1953 in which 200 people were killed. Then, a combination of tide and wind, known as the "North Sea surge", caused widespread flooding.

An Anglian spokesman said: "We are a particularly vulnerable coastline. There is always the possibility of that happening again."

"Almost all the defences that we have were produced after the 1953 floods. They are now coming to the end of their useful life."

The study started earlier this month and will take a year to complete.

## Claim over young gamblers rejected

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Representatives of the coin-operated amusement trade have rejected attacks on it by Gamblers Anonymous after collecting evidence from their meetings.

Leading members of the British Amusement Catering Trades Association went to the meetings to check claims that 3,000 children under 16 are seeking help from Gamblers Anonymous each year.

"There is little evidence to show that 200 children in the country have problems with gambling, let alone 2,000 as is reported," the association says.

"Furthermore, many of these young gamblers' problems are not connected with fruit machines or amusement arcades."

A report to the executive of the National Association of Senior Probation Officers that youth clubs are installing gambling machines is described by the association as "nonsense".

Mr Martin Burlin, the association chairman, says: "The law dictates that jackpot gaming machines cannot be allowed into any youth club or other venue where members are mostly under 18 years of age."

"Technically speaking, amusement with prize machines, which are a trivial form of gaming, can be allowed on such premises if a permit is granted by the council. However, the industry believes it is inconceivable that any local authority would make such a concession. In its statement, a copy of which will be sent to the Home Office, the association says amusement facilities such as coin-operated pool tables and video games are allowed in youth clubs and are often provided free of charge "as part of the industry's contribution to the local community."

The National Association of Senior Probation Officers has called for a new governing body to licence, control and supervise arcades.

However Mr Burlin says: "The control of amusement arcades and fruit machines was given to local authorities because they have the best knowledge of what their local environment requires in terms of a leisure service."

"It would therefore be a step backwards to suggest that arcades should be put under the jurisdiction of central government."

## Regime of segregated prisoners 'too harsh'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Unjustly tough conditions for many prisoners seeking segregation to avoid physical attack need urgent improvement, according to the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

Ms Vivien Stern, NACRO's director, said yesterday: "Many segregated prisoners exchange the constant fear of intimidation for a miserable existence, locked in their cells for most of the day in squalid conditions with minimal facilities. More special units providing humane regimes for such prisoners should be set up as a matter of urgency."

The segregation takes place under Rule 43 when prisoners request it for their own protection and when the authorities consider it necessary to maintain "good order and discipline."

About 2 per cent of prisoners are segregated under the rule at any one time. A total of 1,295 male prisoners in England and Wales were subject to rule 43 on January 1 1987 for their own protection, while 113 were segregated for reasons of "good order and discipline." About a dozen women in each category were segregated on June 1, 1986, the latest figures available.

NACRO says that regimes for segregated prisoners vary greatly between prisons, but are normally markedly worse than for the rest of the prison's population. The Chief Inspector of Prisons, Sir James Hennessey, has drawn attention to limited association, cramped conditions, overcrowding, poor sanitary arrangements and very limited work or education.

There are three national "Rule 43" units, at Maidstone, Wakefield and Gloucester prisons, which accommodate prisoners who need long-term segregation, NACRO says. They held 203 inmates on July 1.

"Because the units are self-contained, with their own work, education, association and visiting facilities, they provide a much improved regime. However, the three units can absorb only a small proportion of prisoners segregated under Rule 43."

Ms Stern says: "The procedures for segregating prisoners for 'good order and discipline' are wholly unacceptable. No charge is brought and no hearing takes place."

"The segregation of these prisoners should be approved by an independent judicial body."

### Motorway report

## Freight firms want the 40-tonne lorry

By Rodney Cowton  
Transport Correspondent

Forty-tonne lorries could appear on the roads of Britain if a campaign launched yesterday by the freight transport industry is successful.

At present, the heaviest lorries permitted are 38-tonne vehicles, a limit which was set as a compromise in 1983. The

Freight Transport Association says the limit should be raised to 40 tonnes to bring Britain into line with other EEC countries.

The association says that 40-tonne lorries would be no bigger than 38-tonne vehicles. Nevertheless, the campaign is bound to be vigorously resisted in his presidential address

to the association's national conference, at Stratford-on-Avon yesterday. Mr Stuart Phillips said that Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, who addresses the conference today had already emphasized to them the obstacles to increasing weight.

However, ministers have said that without the increase

to 38 tonnes, 6,000 more vehicles would have been needed, 300 million more miles would have been travelled and transport costs would have been £100 million higher.

It calculated that the existing heaviest lorries make up only 7 per cent of heavy goods vehicles but do one third of the work.

from Friday until Monday. Hard shoulder and inside lane closures westbound between junctions 22 and 23 (Ripponden/Huddersfield). Long delays at weekends. M62 Huddersfield: Carriageway closures between junctions 34 and 36 (Selby/Goole). M62/M18 Huddersfield: Carriageway between junctions 34 and 36 (Selby/Goole). M62/M6 Cheshire: Lane closures and contraflows at intersection.

M63 Greater Manchester: Construction of M63 flyover at Portwood roundabout, Stockport. Two lanes. M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: Lane restrictions.

M66 Greater Manchester: Roadworks on Sharncliffe bypass between junctions 2 and 4. Contraflow between junctions 4 and 6 (Manchester/Hale) starts Friday.

M67 Merseyside: Junction 5 (A580) closed. South Yorkshire: Contraflow between junctions 2 and 32 of M1. Slip road closures.

M1 West Yorkshire: Contraflow between junctions 39 and 40 (Wakefield/Dewsbury).

West M5 Gloucestershire: Lane closures between junctions 9 and 12 (Tewkesbury/Gloucester). M5 A50: Outside lane closed north and southbound between junctions 21 and 22 (Weston-super-Mare/Burnham-on-Sea). Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

Scotland M8 Lothian: Contraflow between junctions 3 and 4 (Livingston/Bathgate). M8 Strathclyde: Outside lane closed both ways at junction 5 (Shotts interchange).

M8 Strathclyde: Lane and carriageway closures between junctions 27 and 29 (Renfrew/A740). Eastbound access to Glasgow Airport closed. Diversion via junction 27.

M9 Lothian/Central: Contraflow between junctions 5 and 6 (Grangemouth/Falkirk). M74 Strathclyde: Contraflow between junctions 6 and 7 (Hamilton/Larkhall interchange). Slip road closures until mid-October.

M74 Strathclyde: North of junction 5 (A725 Coatbridge). Inside lane closed southbound until mid-September.

M74 Strathclyde: Contraflow south of junction 4 (M73) until mid-November. M85 Tayside: Contraflow at Friarton bridge. M9 Lothian/Central Region: Resurfacing between junctions 4 and 5 (Bathgate and Falkirk). Outside lane closed both ways. Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

### Police complaints: 1

## Fresh evidence on 'torture' of student

By Ian Smith

The Home Secretary will be urged to grant immunity to any Greater Manchester policeman willing to break an alleged secrecy pact and identify two officers suspected of beating and torturing Mr Shaw.

Mr Douglas Hurd will also be asked to order the immediate publication of details about an investigation into the allegations of mistreatment contained in a section of a Police Complaints Authority report not yet released.

Mr Anthony McCordell, member of the Greater Manchester Police Authority and former chairman of the City Council Police Monitoring Committee, said last night that only if policemen were guaranteed immunity from prosecution would the full facts of the case emerge.

The affair began after violent disturbances outside Manchester University during an evening visit by Mr Brittan on March 1 1985. Police and student demonstrators were injured and 37 arrested.

Soon afterwards, Mr Shaw, a politics and philosophy student, says, his flat was burgled, he was beaten up in a deserted alleyway and finally subjected to a five-hour police interrogation during which he was tortured.

A committee comprising city councillors, solicitors, student representatives and the families of both Mr Shaw and Miss Sarah Hollis, a fellow university student, who has also complained of victimization, has already written to the Home Office asking that the

The Greater Manchester policemen suspected of torturing a university student in the aftermath of a violent protest during a visit by Mr Leon Brittan, the then Home Secretary, may finally be identified.

A dossier compiled by private detectives is being examined by the Crown Prosecution Service which yesterday confirmed the case is under review.

New evidence was uncovered by a private investigator working with supporters of Mr Steven Shaw, aged 25, the student.

Mr Shaw claims his home was burgled, he was beaten

case concerning the two students being urgently reviewed.

Mr McCordell said he was convinced a cover-up used to shield the two officers supposedly responsible for the mistreatment of Mr Shaw and Miss Hollis had snowballed into a conspiracy into which senior Greater Manchester police officers had been drawn.

"I am not suggesting these two policemen were ordered to rough up Steven Shaw or terrorize Miss Hollis. What I am saying is that as events progressed senior officers gradually became aware of what had taken place and wrongly thought it better to stay silent and hope the affair blew over", Mr McCordell added.

"But that has not happened because so many people are convinced both Sarah and Steven became scapegoats for policemen determined either

and later subjected to an interrogation at Bootle Street police station during which he alleges a lit cigarette was thrust in his face, both hands were stamped on and he was subjected to an internal examination.

From the outset he has claimed the two men responsible were plainclothes police officers, but in spite of detailed investigations their identity has not been revealed.

For the past 11 months Mr Shaw has been secretly living abroad. Last February a warrant was issued for his arrest if he returns to Britain on charges of perverting the course of justice.

to protect their own reputation or mask the misdemeanours of colleagues.

So determined was the left-wing controlled local authority to pursue the matter the front page of their ratepayer-subsidized magazine, *PoliceWatch*, which is distributed to every council home in the city, carried an artist's impressions of the two police suspects under a "Wanted" banner headline.

Since then the council has authorized the £3,500 funding of a six-month independent investigation into the affair by Mr Dominic Wall, former graduate in ancient history and archaeology at Manchester University.

He has since interviewed more than two dozen people who contacted the city council's police monitoring unit with information after the *PoliceWatch* publication.

All of the leads though have proved false.

"Steven was a very close friend of mine and it is because I am so certain he was telling the absolute truth that I am determined to do everything I can to clear his name", Mr Wall said.

"Since he fled abroad I have spoken to him by telephone on numerous occasions and I feel sure he would return immediately to formally identify the two officers concerned if and when they are apprehended."

Suspicion about the investigation into events on the night of what became popularly known as the "Battle of Britain" run deep. When officers from Avon and Somerset police were asked to hold an external police inquiry students refused to co-operate.

Eventually, in spite of attempts to obtain students' co-operation by staging meetings with the students' union executive, police officers were forced to hire off-campus accommodation so students could make contact without other undergraduates' knowledge.

It took 15 months to complete inquiries into 33 students' complaints of mistreatment and 71 allegations about general police misconduct on the night.

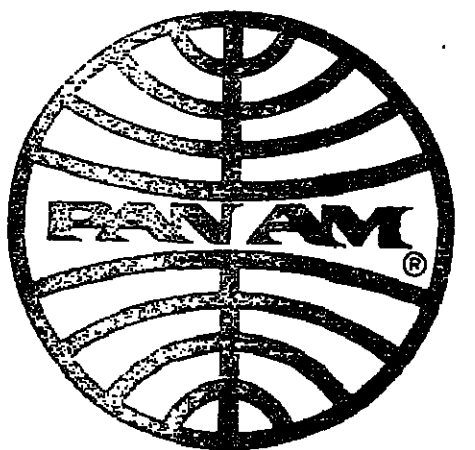
The summary of the inquiry findings was published by the Police Complaints Authority last February in which they said the Director of Public Prosecutions had decided to charge two police officers with perjury and a third with assault.

Tomorrow: Shaw's case

# HOLLYWOOD

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## WORLD SUMMARY

Baltic dissident  
exiled to Sweden

Stockholm — The Soviet dissident, Mr. Erik Madison, who organized last month's demonstrations in the Baltic republics of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia, was deported to Sweden at the weekend (Christopher Mosey writes).

Mr. Madison, aged 37, who was given a rapturous welcome by exiled Balts on his arrival in Stockholm with his wife, Elvira, aged 32, and his son James, aged 12, has campaigned for civil rights in his native Estonia for several years.

He said the KGB in Tallinn, the Estonian capital, gave him a choice of exile: Siberia or the West. "I didn't need to think very hard before choosing," he said.

In May, 1981, Mr. Madison was sent to a labour camp for five years for "anti-Soviet activities". Since his release last year, he had concentrated on environmental problems before organizing the demonstrations on August 23 calling for revelation of the full details of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in 1939 between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany which led to the annexation of the Baltic states.

## Soviet Jews detained

Moscow (AFP) — Soviet police detained more than a dozen Jewish activists, including the dissident Mr. Isidore Begun, for questioning yesterday on their way to a Moscow park where the authorities had banned a rally called to protest against anti-Semitism. In a separate incident, five members of the East-West Trust Group were detained in central Moscow as they prepared to release 1,000 paper planes bearing a written appeal for the release of Mathias Rust, the young West German sentenced to four years in a labour camp for landing his plane at the entrance to Red Square.

30 dead in  
gun battle

Manila (Reuters) — Government troops dislodged communist rebels who were entrenched in a village near Manila after fighting that may have killed more than 30 people, the Army said.

Thirty thousand young people at a rally in Manila, supporters of President Aquino, called on Filipinos to defend her against army coup plotters. Her opponents at a separate rally asked for presidential clemency for the leaders of last month's coup attempt.

Fiji gangs  
loot shops

Suva (Reuters) — Police detained 13 people after gangs looted and burned shops in central Suva early yesterday.

Fire bombs were used to burn businesses owned by ethnic Indians and shop windows were smashed and the shops looted in what a police spokesman described as a "politically motivated" rampage.

An army spokesman said security forces would patrol the city to prevent further street violence.

## Elysée aide accused

One of President Mitterrand's key security advisers, Commander Christian Proust, left, may be charged with intimidation of witnesses and complicity in the alleged Irish terrorist attack of 1982, *Le Figaro* newspaper reported at the weekend (Susan MacDonald writes from Paris). Arms and explosives were planted in the flat of three Irish nationalists on the outskirts of the capital.

Tamils in  
clashes

Colombo (Reuters) — Clashes between Tamil guerrilla groups spread to eastern Sri Lanka yesterday with gunmen killing at least 20 people and wounding 10 more.

Fighters of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam attacked vehicles carrying rival militants and pounded their camps.

Vietnam  
amnesty

Hanoi (Reuters) — Vietnam said yesterday that it had freed more than 6,000 prisoners, including almost 500 who had served the former South Vietnamese Government.

They include two ministers, nine generals and more than 350 military officers.

## Mrs Dole may resign

Washington — Mrs Elizabeth Dole, the Secretary of Transport and the only woman in President Reagan's Cabinet, is likely to resign in a few weeks in order to help the presidential campaign of her husband, Senator Robert Dole, the Republican minority leader. *The New York Times* said yesterday (Michael Binyon writes).

Her departure when she is deeply involved in trying to solve the difficulties of the American airline industry and only 16 months before the end of the Reagan presidency would leave Mr Reagan with an awkward slot to fill.

## Smallest republic thinks big

San Marino split  
over casino plan

From Roger Boyes, San Marino

In San Marino, the world's tiniest and oldest republic, they are thinking big. Perched on top of Mount Titano, exposed to a nasty southern wind, encircled by a sometimes belligerent Italy, San Marino may be small but it is definitely not perfectly formed: it is the most dwarfish of the six dwarves — the others being Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and the rather larger Malta and Luxembourg — who met recently to discuss how to compete in a Brobdingnagian world.

San Marino, trying to break out of its destiny as a one-day tourist outing, is facing its most important crisis in decades: deciding whether to build a casino which could trigger a fierce dispute with Italy, but equally would bankroll the country's future. Inside the republic, the forces are divided, pro- and anti-casino.

San Marino is almost entirely dependent on tourism. Some three million tourists entered the republic last year, most of them by coach from Rimini on the Italian Adriatic.

The turning point that condemned San Marino to producing beer tankards and pretty postage stamps was the election after the war of a kind of Popular Front Government, a mix of communists and socialists.

Newly democratic Italy, determined to prove its new US credentials, decided to stamp out this red spot. Italy withheld its traditional subsidies and San Marino felt the squeeze.

The showdown came over San Marino's plan to build a casino. The roulette wheels began spinning in the summer of 1984, and by the following year, the casino was making a profit, twice the income that was being withheld by the Italians. Italy ordered San Marino to close down the casino but the small republic refused.

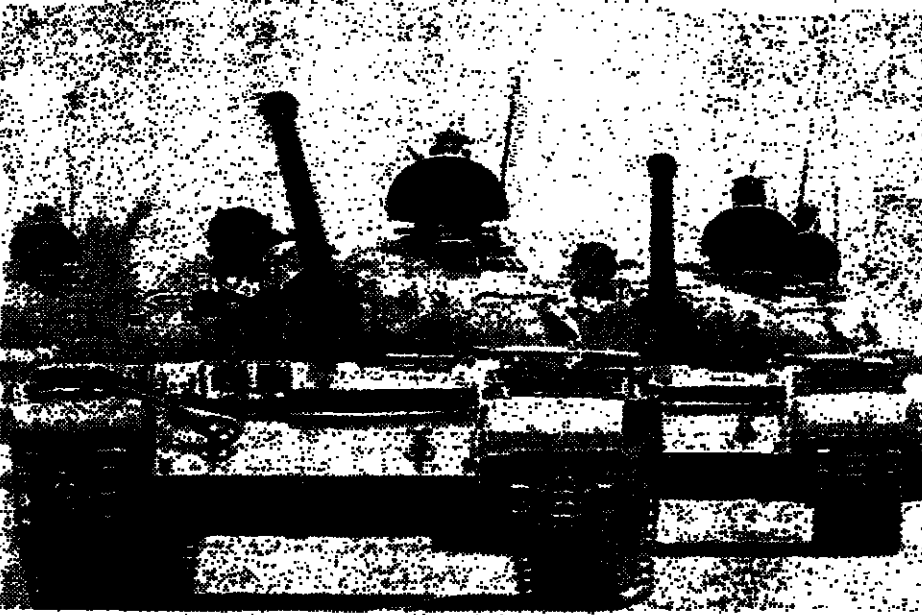
Then the Italians began their famous blockade. Customs officers pretending to search for contraband emptied every petrol tank, let down tyres, held up visitors for days, until San Marino, starved of tourists, surrendered. The casino was abandoned, and the subsidies reviewed.

Now the casino is again on the cards. The pro-casino lobby argues that gambling would finance other ambitious projects to make the republic looser in the world. The partnership of Christian Democrats (26 Deputies) and Communists (15) has drawn up plans for huge hotels, an Olympic-sized swimming pool, a golf course and a gymnasium.

A casino, with *lucche* Italian playboys parking their Ferraris in the alleyways and the Mafia sniffing profit, would lower the tone, say the anti-casino lobbyists.

And how will Italy react? The Rome Government has become more accommodating over the years, and has let the republic set up its own television channel. But a casino will raise the stakes: there is a certain nervousness in the air. High on Mount Titano.

## Military parade celebrates Ethiopian republic



Tanks parading through Revolution Square in Addis Ababa yesterday to mark the 13th anniversary of Ethiopia's revolution are watched, from left, by the country's first President, Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam, President Kaunda of Zambia, and the President Museveni of Uganda.

The show of military might also celebrated the declaration of a new People's Democratic Republic. The parade of Soviet-made arms ended a mass march by 40,000 civilians and

members of the armed forces to fete the transfer of Marxist rule from a military to a civilian government.

Mr. Mengistu said the republic was a new chapter "whereby the working people can promote their interests under their own exodus of power". Mr. Mengistu was sworn in last Thursday as the first President of the republic after ruling by decree as chairman of a military administration since 1977.

The new constitution, which came into force yesterday and gives legislative power to an elected parliament, the Shengo, is the first the country has had since Emperor Haile Selassie was toppled by military officers 13 years ago.

With Mr. Mengistu, in the shadow of a hoarding sporting a hammer and sickle, were also the heads of state or senior envoys from Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Mozambique, Egypt,



Burkina Faso and other African and Eastern bloc countries.

Floats depicted the gains and goals of the revolution, with themes ranging from political, agricultural and industrial development to cultural, social and sporting activities. Women's detachments led the military march past, followed by army regulars, commando forces and air men — all carrying Soviet Kalashnikov rifles. Motorized and mechanized armour rumbled in their wake —

tanks, rocket launchers, surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missile batteries, and field guns.

Casting a shadow over the ceremonies, however, was the spectre of another big food shortage facing this country of more than 46 million people. Against sunny skies, patches of cloud served as a reminder of the rains that are desperately needed in several regions if famine is to be averted next year.

US Catholics cheer  
Pope's message  
on sex and marriage

From Charles Bremner, San Antonio

The Pope celebrated a joyous Sunday Mass before a huge crowd of Texans and Mexicans in San Antonio yesterday after uttering his strongest rebuke so far against sexual laxity and the rebellion against his authority by American Catholics.

San Antonio, heavily Hispanic and 100 miles from the Mexican frontier, gave a rapturous welcome to the Pontiff on the fourth day of his tour of the United States.

A crowd of about 350,000 cheered the Pope at the Mass in Westover Hills. Later he was to drive in the Pope-mobile through the town centre to San Fernando Cathedral, past the Alamo where Davy Crockett and 187 frontiersmen were massacred by the Mexican Army.

Speaking in his only Sunday Mass during the visit, the Pope urged all Catholics and Christians to spurn materialism and "not to forget our immortal destiny. Life after death, the eternal happiness of Heaven or the awful possibility of eternal punishment". The Pope has repeatedly denounced materialist values of modern America during this visit.

A storm last week destroyed an elaborate tower structure built for the Sunday Mass, one of several blows by nature against the visit. But unlike his earlier, rain-soaked outdoor services, the San Antonio Mass was blessed with sunshine and temperatures in the 90s. Tropical rain cut short the Mass in Miami on Friday and marred services in New Orleans on Saturday.

The Pope is clearly happier with the loyal Hispanic flock than with the fractious Catholic middle class and clergy, whom he lectured in fairly severe terms in New Orleans on Saturday.

He has listened to his American bishops' advice to

avoid chastising their flock, but his tone of loving disapproval clearly conveys a concern about the fidelity of the 53-million-strong American Church.

Catholic commentators think the Pope's powerful aura and charm are helping to bridge the gap between the Pontiff and his flock.

His remarks so far show he is deeply uneasy with what he sees as the materialism and mindless pursuit of pleasure in modern America.

He chose New Orleans, the "city of good times", to tell a gathering of 45,000 young Catholics to shun sex outside marriage — a message they received with cheering.

"Sex is a great gift of God that is reserved for marriage," he said. "The voices of the world will try to tell you that you are unrealistic and 'out of it', backward... But the message of Jesus is clear: purity means true love."

Sex is one of the issues on which a large majority of Catholic Americans disagree with the Pope's teachings. According to surveys this month, 60 per cent do not disapprove of extramarital sex. More than 50 per cent of US secondary school pupils are said to be sexually active.

The Pope's admonishment did not dampen the festive atmosphere of the rally in the city Superdome arena which culminated with a Mardi Gras float parade and jazz.

Meeting the country's 11 black bishops and their clergy, the Pontiff also hit out at racism in the US and praised the non-violent tactics of the civil rights movement.

"Even in this wealthy nation, committed by the founding fathers to the dignity and equality of all persons, the black community suffers a

disproportionate share of economic deprivation," he said.

On Saturday night, visiting a university, he took to task the maverick American theologians whose theories of "pluralism" have brought them into conflict with the Vatican.

In a case which has become a *cause célèbre*, the Church recently sacked Father Charles Curran, professor of theology at the Catholic University of America, because of his unorthodox teachings.

The Pope said theologians must conform to the teaching of "the Bishop of Rome". "Modern culture is marked by a pluralism of attitudes, points of view and insights," he said. "But pluralism does not exist for its own sake. It is directed to the fullness of truth... It does not justify the view that ultimate questions about human life and destiny have no final answers or that all beliefs are of equal value."

Pluralism — the notion that Catholic doctrines can be adapted by forces of society — is seen by the traditionalists as rebellion against the authority of Rome.

Little of the dissent has been visible so far in the tour, despite promises by homosexual groups, dissenting nuns and others, to stage protests. The main demonstrations are expected next week when he visits San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Crowds have been smaller than expected, partly because the enormous security operation surrounding the Pope has deterred many from approaching the papal sites.

In San Antonio, several thousand Mexicans — mainly middle-class people who could afford to buy dollars crossed the border in buses to attend the Mass.

Letters, page 13  
Television charisma, page 20

## Truce signals Amal loss of heart

West Beirut — The P.L.O.-Amal ceasefire agreement in Lebanon — to be reaffirmed at a meeting in Sidon on Friday — not only brings to an end three years of bloodshed which has cost up to 2,000 lives, but gives Mr. Yasser Arafat's guerrillas in southern Lebanon an almost free hand to plan further attacks on Israel (Our Own Correspondent writes).

Ostensibly the truce is a compromise — Nabih Berri's Shia Muslim Amal militia will lift its partial siege of Palestinian camps in Beirut and in the south of Lebanon if Mr. Arafat's men will withdraw from their captured positions outside the Elm Helwe Palestinian camp in Sidon, from which they have harassed Amal on the coast road to the south.

In reality, the ceasefire means that Mr. Berri has given up his fight against the P.L.O., probably on instructions from the Syrians.

The final agreement this week is to take place at the home of Mr. Mustapha Saad, the Sunni leader of the Popular Liberation Army in Sidon, a trusted intermediary between the Lebanese Shias and the Palestinians. Both sides are to create a "reconstruction committee" which — hopefully, with Arab League money — will rebuild houses

which were destroyed during the conflict.

But the real test of the truce is likely to emerge in the Palestinian camp at Rashad-iyeh, south of Tyre, from where P.L.O. guerrillas are technically capable of firing Katyusha rockets into Israel.

According to several of Mr. Berri's officials, the Amal leader has no more heart to continue his battle against Mr. Arafat, partly because his militia's failure to contain the Palestinians has failed and partly because Damascus is happy for the P.L.O. to harass the Israelis providing they do not interfere with Syria's plans in the rest of Lebanon.

## EEC ministers to use gentle rebuff on unwanted Morocco

EEC foreign ministers today return to Brussels from their summer break to face the delicate subject they deliberately put off in July: how to turn down Morocco's recent surprise application for Community membership without offending King Hassan.

Publicly, EEC officials are flattered that the Community, for all its economic headaches, is a club which so many want to join. And Brussels is eager to cement closer ties with countries on the fringes of Europe, such as Morocco. Privately, however, officials regard fringe applications as absurd. "This is getting out of hand," one diplomat complained.

"First Turkey, now Morocco, who will be next? Cyprus? Malta? Norway?"

The EEC is still dealing with the absorption of Spain and Portugal last year, which made it a huge market of 320 million people. With the original six members having grown to 12, the Brussels decision-making machinery is about as complex as it can be without clogging up altogether. The membership of the Iberian countries has also altered the balance of the

Community and aggravated the north-south tensions.

The Treaty of Rome is short and to the point on enlargement: any country may apply which is both European and democratic.

Brussels View  
By Richard Owen

Neither term is defined, but as officials put it in July when King Hassan sent a formal letter of application, Morocco "clearly does not meet EEC criteria".

None the less the Community is obliged to go through the motions, with foreign ministers deciding whether to refer the application to the Commission for further study. The same tactic was adopted when Turkey applied in April.

Applications by Austria, Sweden or Norway might be more difficult to deal with, since such countries do "meet the criteria". But to the relief of Brussels officials, the recent wave

## West Bank strife growing worse

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Increasing violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip shows a worsening of relations between Arabs and Jews living there.

This is one of the main findings in a report from Dr. Mervin Benvenisti's West Bank Data Base Project, a respected independent body monitoring developments in the Israeli occupied territories.

The report shows a growth in grass-roots Palestinian violence in the area, as well as more frequent and severe retaliatory acts by Jewish vigilantes. And it forecasts that an equal number of Arabs and Jews will be living in

Israel and the occupied territories by the year 2010.

The violence has been far more costly for Palestinians than Israelis, the report finds. Some 22 Palestinians were killed and 62 injured between April 1986 and May, 1987, when Israeli casualties were two killed and 67 injured.

There are now 3.5 million Jews and 2.1 million Arabs in Israel proper, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. But with an Arab population growth rate of 3 per cent a year, and a dramatic fall in Arab emigration, Dr. Benvenisti projects that the total Arab and Jewish populations

in the area under Israeli control will reach parity by the year 2010.

Of particular concern to Dr. Benvenisti was the introduction last month of a \$8.5 million (£5.1 million) computerized data system by the Defence Ministry, which gives occupation officials access to central "black lists" in their dealings with the local population.

This "may prove to be a milestone in the institutionalization of the ultimate police state in the (occupied) territories", the report concluded.

economically backward (although with an enterprise culture), has an authoritarian system and a poor human rights record. Moreover, the EEC does not want a flood of Turkish migrant workers into Europe. Turkey is in Nato (and unlike Morocco) the 21st nation Council of Europe, but its claim to be both geographically and culturally part of Europe is open to question.

What would-be members are really aiming at in the short term are trade and aid benefits. The gravitational pull of the EEC seems bound to weaken other economic and political associations such as the European Free Trade Association.

But enlargement to 13, 15 or 20 members is a long way off, and applicants are firmly reminded by EEC officials that it took seven years for Spain and Portugal to negotiate entry, with both countries having to prove convincingly that they had fully restored political democracy and that their economies could be integrated into the Community without too much upheaval.

No answer is expected from the Commission for several years on Ankara's application. Turkey — like Morocco — is



Iran's President Khomeini welcoming the UN Secretary-General, Señor Pérez de Cuellar, in Tehran yesterday.

## Goria awaiting UN progress

Italy delays departure  
of Gulf naval force

Rome (Reuters) — Although the Chamber of Deputies, Italy's parliament, has approved a Government plan to send an eight-ship naval force to the Gulf, its departure will be delayed until after Señor Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, completes his peace mission in Iran and Iraq.

The Chamber on Saturday backed the controversial plan by 342 votes to 229 after the Government won a vote of confidence on its decision in the Senate last Wednesday.

But, faced with threats of filibustering, the Government agreed to delay the departure of the task force until tomorrow to assess the progress of the UN peace mission. Signor Valerio Zanone, the Defence Minister, made it clear, however, that only acceptance of a ceasefire by both Tehran and Baghdad would stop the Italian fleet of three minesweepers, three frigates and two support ships leaving tomorrow.

The opposition Communists refused to support the

"The decision is not subject to further delay or appraisal because the situation which prompted it would change only if the (July 20) United Nations resolution were adopted," Signor Zanone said in winding up the debate for the Government.

Other ministers have emphasized that the ships will be on a purely defensive mission to protect Italian merchant shipping in the Gulf. They are expected to take between 20 and 25 days to reach the region.

The five-party Government of Signor Giovanni Goria, the Prime Minister, formed in July, ran into stiff opposition from some of its own supporters over the move to send the ships, and was forced to ask both houses of Parliament for an open vote of confidence to avoid possible defeat in what would normally have been a secret ballot.

The opposition Communists refused to support the

confidence motion, saying the Government had shown itself "divided, confused and weak". The small Radical Party called the naval mission "a typical Italian solution — confused, botched together and dangerous".

But more worrying for the Government were protests by Catholic groups who normally support Signor Goria's Christian Democrat Party. Demonstrators paraded outside the Parliament building during the debate and there were protests in cities throughout the country, including a march in the Sicilian port of Augusta where four of the ships have gathered offshore before sailing for the Gulf.

● LONDON: Two high-level delegations from Bahrain and Kuwait arrive in London today for talks with the Government which are expected to be dominated by the crisis in the Gulf and Britain's role in the region (Nicholas Beeston writes).

The Bahraini delegation, headed by the Crown Prince, Sheikh Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa, the Minister of Defence, will be in London for a three-day official visit and will hold talks with the Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Trefgarne, the Minister of State for Defence Procurement.

The visit coincides with the arrival of the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, who is on a private visit to speak at the annual Arab-British Chamber of Commerce dinner tomorrow. He is also scheduled to meet Sir Geoffrey. Diplomatic sources said the outcome of the talks was not expected to produce any breakthrough.

Britain is believed to be anxious to discuss with the Arab leaders the role of the Royal Navy in the Gulf in the light of the imminent arrival in the region of four minesweepers and the recent refloating of a Kuwaiti tanker under the British flag.



## Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting in Washington

## Kremlin renews pessimism on missile deal

From Christopher Walker  
Moscow

Critical talks between Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Mr George Shultz, his United States counterpart, begin tomorrow in Washington amid Kremlin attempts to play down the chances of a quick breakthrough to an arms control treaty and a third super-power summit.

Shortly before Mr Shevardnadze left Moscow yesterday, the official Communist Party newspaper, *Pravda*, in an ultra-cautious commentary centred on an interview given by Mr Shultz last week, noted that the Secretary of State had failed to pledge that the US would destroy its warheads for Pershing 1A rockets as part of any deal on medium-range and shorter-range missiles. It followed, *Pravda* said, "that, for some reason, the USA has a stake in preserving such warheads".

"But the double-zero option can mean only one thing: total liquidation of two types of nuclear weapons, their launch sites, missiles and warheads, as well as the discontinuation of their production. Otherwise, this will be no 'zero'."

The downbeat tone of the *Pravda* preview of Mr Shevardnadze's talks is symptomatic of pessimistic comments that have been emerging from the Kremlin on the subject. Most of these have been linked directly to the future of the US Pershing missiles and their warheads.

Senior diplomats in Moscow, who have monitored a distinct hardening of the Kremlin line over the past fortnight, see two reasons for this. Firstly, they view it as an astute exercise in diplomatic manoeuvring and, secondly, as a means of defusing any disappointment inside the



Mr and Mrs Eduard Shevardnadze being seen off by senior officials in Moscow, including the Central Committee member, Mr Alexander Yakovlev, right.

Soviet Union if the expected Gorbachev/Reagan summit should fail to materialize.

"The Soviet side appears only too aware that, for domestic reasons, President Reagan needs a summit more than they do," one European diplomat explained. "For that reason, they seem to be playing harder than usual to get."

The Kremlin has recently begun hinting that, in addition to any agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles, Moscow will also insist on at least a statement of principle on key strategic- and space-weapons issues as a condition of Mr Gorbachev flying to Washington to attend a summit.

In a seven-page interview with *Tass*, the official Soviet news agency, Mr Alexander Bessmertnykh, a Deputy Foreign Minister and a member of the Soviet delegation, accused US officials of spreading false euphoria about the possible outcome of the talks.

In addition to the 72 or more nuclear warheads linked to the Pershing 1A missiles based in West Germany and the 400 now on American soil, which Moscow is insisting that the US pledge to destroy, Mr Bessmertnykh also raised the question of the whole future of Pershing 1Bs which, he said, would also have to be dealt with if any accord was to be reached.

## Reagan rebuff to Pentagon

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan will have a meeting today with Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who arrived here last night and is thought to be bringing a letter from Mr Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Mr Reagan's meeting comes a day before three days of crucial talks between Mr Shevardnadze and Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, which will focus on the attempts to reach agreement on the global elimination of intermediate-range nuclear forces.

The *Washington Post* said yesterday that Mr Reagan had rejected an impassioned appeal from his Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, who wanted the President to uphold a number of hard-line Pentagon positions on arms control, including the exclusion of medium-range missiles with conventional warheads from any treaty.

Mr Weinberger is said to have appealed to Mr Reagan at a White House meeting on Wednesday not to allow the prospective treaty to interfere

with a quiet effort by the US Air Force to develop such weapons with non-nuclear warheads for deployment in western Europe by the late 1990s. He was overruled.

Mr Reagan also decided to reject a Pentagon request that some of the existing US medium-range missiles, in Europe or stored in the US, should be retained.

The Pentagon apparently wants to use the missiles for target practice, getting rid of them by shooting them down with SDI technology.

## Irangate papers cast doubt on some evidence

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The Iran-Contra hearings are, for most of the United States, over and forgotten, wiped off the front pages by new crises in the Gulf and Central America, the presidential campaign and other issues.

But as the Irangate congressional investigating committee draws up its final report, a steady stream of documents now being released fill in some of the details and throw doubts on the testimony of many key figures.

The publications are mainly transcripts of the secret preliminary testimony given by the witnesses in the summer. The latest batch shows, for example, that neither President Reagan nor any of his senior advisers ever repudiated Rear-Admiral John Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser, for his role in the scandal. Instead, they expressed regret over his resignation.

The admiral, who insisted in public testimony that he alone authorized the diversion of Iran arms profits to the Nicaraguan Contras, told the congressional investigators in four private sessions that he was never asked by any White House official why he took this step on his own.

He met separately with Mr Edwin Meese, the Attorney-General, and Mr Donald Regan, the former White House Chief of Staff, on November 24 last year, and tendered his resignation to Mr Reagan the next day.

Mr Arthur Liman, the Senate counsel, asked him in private session: "Did anyone say to you, 'Why did you do such a stupid thing as letting this happen?'"

Admiral Poindexter said such an expression was never made.

He also said he was never upset at the idea of swapping arms with Iran for US hostages. "I frankly don't find that distasteful," he said.

The President informed him of the plan to divert funds because it was obviously controversial and "would cause a ruckus if it were exposed".

Admiral Poindexter and Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, his former aide, were the key figures in the scandal. Mr Lawrence Walsh, the independent prosecutor, has said that both are targets of his criminal investigation, and that a grand jury may soon be asked to indict Colonel North.

Congressional investigators are now asking whether they

will ever find out the truth of what happened. Some suggest that the memorandum found in Colonel North's office, indicating the diversion, may have not been shredded deliberately as part of a plan by the late William Casey, the former CIA Director, to use Colonel North as a "fall guy" and protect the President. The speculation was reinforced by Admiral Poindexter's private testimony that he did not try to read the memorandum until after its discovery triggered his resignation.

Meanwhile, another memorandum released last week prepared for Vice-President Bush also casts doubt on his repeated assertions that he never discussed supplying weapons to the Contras with Mr Felix Rodriguez, a former CIA agent who had close ties to Mr Bush.

The memorandum, dated April 30, 1986, lists this as one topic the two men were going to discuss on May 1. One source said Mr Bush received the note but did not recall reading the part about the Contras. Both privately and publicly, he has angrily attacked those who have questioned his veracity, and he recently accused the Iran-Contra committee of having "distorted reality" on his role.

But a number of documents recently released show that a

Washington — President Reagan sharply criticized, as "fatally flawed", the Central American peace plan adopted by the region's leaders, and promised to continue supporting the Nicaraguan Contras (Michael Binyon writes). He said the plan, which he at first supported, fell short of the safeguards for democracy in Nicaragua and US security. He said he would ask Congress for \$270 million (£163.6 million) for the Contras.

number of key details were omitted in the account Mr Bush's office gave of contacts between Mr Rodriguez and the Vice-President's staff.

None of the documents now dribbling out is likely to change the overall picture of the confused affair, or to provide key evidence to enable the congressional committee to pinpoint blame.

Indeed, they reinforce the impression that it will be very difficult for the committee to produce a report which reconciles the conflicting evidence of many witnesses.

## New California law

## Abortion will need parents' consent

From Ivor Davies, Los Angeles

Mr George Deukmejian, the Governor of California, is expected to approve this week a controversial new law which makes it mandatory for unmarried girls under 18 to obtain their parents' or court approval before having an abortion.

The Bill, which has been debated for almost a decade and has been encouraged by opponents of abortion, makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum of 30 days in prison and a \$1,000 (£600) fine for any person knowingly to perform an abortion on an unmarried minor without proper consent.

Supporters of the measure sponsored by Assemblyman Robert Frazee, a Republican from Carlsbad, called it "pro-family" and "a wonderful landmark victory for families and kids". They said it would bring parents and their children together in a time of stress.

"The law will give some responsibility back to the parents, where it belongs," said Joseph Montoya, a mature woman must have their own consciences

and make this decision. We are talking about youngsters not mature enough to make these kinds of decisions for themselves."

Opponents, who have been clearly outnumbered on the issue, argued that it would do nothing to bring families together, and might even drive them further apart.

They also claim that the predicted law, which will go into effect on January 1, 1988, if approved, would flood the courts with petitions from girls who cannot get, or do not want to seek, their parents' consent, and could have tragic consequences.

"It's wishful thinking to think we can pass a law, and *voilà*, we are going to improve communications between parents and their youngsters," said Senator Gary Hart.

Also awaiting final approval is a companion Bill that appropriates \$1.5 million to pay for court costs, counselling and legal help for under-18s who want the court to approve their abortion rather than their parents.

## Police join in prayers commemorating Biko

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A police major knelt and prayed out loud during a church service this weekend to commemorate the death in detention 10 years ago of the black leader Steve Biko. Then some of the other 20 armed Ciskei policemen he had led into the church at Zwellitsha, near the Eastern Cape province town of King William's Town, joined the congregation in singing hymns and at least three of them took communion.

The extraordinary scene came after four lorries of Ciskei police surrounded the church not far from Biko's birthplace at Ginsberg where, earlier, plans to unveil a commemorative tombstone were cancelled. The organizers feared the ceremony would contravene state of emergency regulations forbidding outdoor gatherings.

As the police surrounded

the church, Bishop David Russel asked their commanding officer, Major Popo Blom, not to take arms inside. His request was ignored.

Then halfway through the service Major Blom dropped to his knees from his seat in a front pew and began to pray. After the service, several policemen shook hands with Biko family members.

In Soweto, outside Johannesburg, police and troops kept watch from a distance as more than 8,000 people attended a commemorative service for Biko. Speakers, mainly from the black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and its affiliates, declared they had gathered not to mourn Biko but to revive his ideology. During the hymns the congregation raised clenched fists in Black Power salutes.

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## £480m Yugoslav scandal

# Vice-President quits as jobs and banks are jeopardized

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

Mr Hamdija Pozderac, the Vice-President of Yugoslavia, resigned at the weekend amid reports that he was implicated in a £480 million financial scandal. Under the country's rotating system of leadership, he was due to become head of state next May.

But Mr Pozderac, aged 64, was at pains to emphasize that his going was a matter of principle and not an admission of guilt. He denied any personal knowledge of the ambitious investment programmes of the Agrokomprom, a farming enterprise which he had supported — had been realized by issuing promissory notes which had no back-up funds.

Despite the circumstances of the vice-president's departure, the leaders of his native Bosnia praised his political record and "courageous decision" to resign to make it easier for the country to recover from the scandal.



Mr Pozderac: he resigned as "a matter of principle".

But Mr Pozderac's resignation came after public outrage over the affair, and media decisions not to bend to the political pressure exerted for many months in an attempt to hush up the scandal.

The Yugoslav economy is in serious trouble and the federal Government is trying to introduce some financial discipline to prevent a total economic collapse. Some 63

Yugoslav banks, which had been accepting fictitious bills of exchange from Agrokomprom, are looking at how to cut their losses. But the state of Bosnia has declined to guarantee new credit, so the banks' chances of recovering their money are practically nil.

The enterprise itself, which has 13,000 employees, may have to close unless a way is found to support its viable concerns. New federal legislation, under which unprofitable enterprises will have to shut, is now in force. Observers estimate that at least 200,000 workers will find themselves redundant as a result.

The Agrokomprom case could hardly have happened had political ambitions not overruled the economic ones.

The Bosnian scandal has severely damaged the credibility of the Yugoslav economic system. What is worse is that the crisis was unearthed when public patience over personal economic hardship was wearing decidedly thin. Living on a salary means, for the vast majority of Yugoslavs, living on the verge of poverty. Clear signs of the rapidly changing national mood are the increasing number of strikes and angry demands that the Government should cut down on personnel and expenditure.

● Economic signal: Western diplomats in Yugoslavia say the country has signalled tougher management of its wayward economy with the resignation of Mr Pozderac (Reuters reports).

The move may please Western creditors and the International Monetary Fund, whose officials are soon to meet Yugoslav leaders to discuss proposals for long-term adjustment of its £12,000 million debt, they said.

Diplomats also commented that Mr Pozderac's departure was a great victory for the state-owned Yugoslav press, which had reached new heights of freedom of expression with its campaigning over the Agrokomprom scandal.

## Whites vote but Kanaks boycott referendum



The anti-independence leader in New Caledonia, M Jacques Lafleur, votes yesterday (left) as Kanak leader, Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou, fishes

# New Caledonia determined to hold French links

From Stephen Taylor, Noumea

The Tricolor flew and French loyalists celebrated with champagne after yesterday's referendum on the future of New Caledonia, which solidly endorsed retaining links with the republic.

Final figures were still outstanding but the vote in favour of remaining part of France was running at around 97 per cent. The vote for independence was about 3 per cent, but to this must be added an estimated 20-25 per cent of the electorate whose boycott can be taken as favouring independence.

The remaining 20 per cent or so is put down to the normal absenteeism in local polls.

Voter turnout of 58.5 per cent was about five points higher than hoped for by official French sources, and included a significant number of indigenous Melanesians — the Kanaks — who defied calls by their leaders to boycott the referendum.

M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, invited all parties in New Caledonia, "to join in building a new society based on brotherhood, trust and confidence".

M Bernard Pons, the Minister for

Overseas Territories, said polling had been far heavier than anticipated. The fact that the referendum had been conducted peacefully made him optimistic that New Caledonia's future would be peaceful.

Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou, leader of the main political umbrella of the Kanaks, the FNLS, did not immediately react. However another FNLS spokesman said the referendum would not settle anything and was "anti-democratic in view of UN resolutions on decolonization of New Caledonia".

The result opens the way for a new Paris initiative on New Caledonia's future. France has advanced two plans since the racial and political violence which claimed more than 20 lives three years ago, both of which have subsequently been withdrawn.

It is now anticipated that M Pons will fly here, probably before the end of the month, to announce a new plan granting the territory greater autonomy, presumably along the lines of French Polynesia.

Among the changes being suggested is a redrawing of the boundaries of four regional councils. The present divisions, which many French settlers

claim amount to a gerrymander, give the FNLS control of three out of the four councils. New boundaries would probably give the FNLS and the main white party, the RPCR, two each.

About 8,000 French soldiers, paramilitary personnel and police were deployed around the islands, against the possibility of attempts by the FNLS to disrupt the poll.

In the FNLS stronghold of Canala, on the eastern side of the main island, Grande Terre, gendarmes stopped vehicles for identity checks.

Carloads of right-wing settlers — the Caldoches — drove to the area asserting they would ensure that there was no intimidation of Kanaks wanting to vote. The electoral turnout ranged from 85 per cent in this Riviera-like capital, where about three-quarters of the Caldoche population is concentrated, to about 25 per cent in some eastern districts like Canala, where there are relatively few whites. Kanaks there live in traditional thatched villages. M Jacques Lafleur, leader of the Caldoches, paid tribute to the courage of Kanaks who he said had defied intimidation to vote.

The result appears to be a setback for the FNLS, which, during the

campaign, was unable to break free of a security clamp which snipped demonstrations in the bad and confined Kanaks to ineffective so-called "mobilization" exercises. For example, at an important FNLS village near Canala, where most Caldoche farmers were driven out by harassment and intimidation three years ago, there was no sign of any political activity. Young men stood around playing pétanque, a Gallic form of bowls, and football.

A spokesman said villagers were staying together to prevent harassment by police. "We don't care about those who vote, but nobody from this village will have anything to do with the French political processes again," the spokesman said.

● PARIS: President Mitterrand has demanded a military inquiry into French Army harassment of journalists in New Caledonia (Susan MacDonald writes). The demand, on the eve of yesterday's referendum to determine New Caledonia's future, set the cat among the pigeons in the right-wing Government, with the Defence Minister, M André Girard, saying he was "very surprised" by the request.

## 95 die as typhoon swamps east China

Hong Kong (Reuters) — Ninety-five people were killed and more than 100 injured when Typhoon Gerald swept through eastern China last week, a Hong Kong newspaper said yesterday.

The pro-Peking Ta Kung Pao reported that 67 people were killed in Fujian province while 28 died in Zhejiang. More than 3,000 houses were destroyed by high winds and heavy rains.

In Peking, the overseas edition of the People's Daily said up to 16 ins of rain fell in some places in the three days up to Friday, flooding 330,000 acres of farmland.

## Mid-air brush

Oslo (Reuters) — A Soviet fighter brushed the wing and damaged an engine of a Norwegian patrol aircraft in international air space over the Barents Sea, Defence Ministry officials said.

## Murder hunt

Kingston, Jamaica (Reuters) — A special police task force hunting the killers of reggae star Peter Tosh has identified suspects but made no arrests, authorities said.

## Reducing risk

Baltimore (Reuters) — The separated Siamese twins, Patrick and Benjamin Binder, have spent a further two hours each in the operating theatre where surgeons worked to clean their wounds to reduce the risk of infection, Johns Hopkins Hospital said.

## Minister goes

Lima, Peru (AP) — Señor Manuel Romero, the Industry Minister, who presided over a dramatic rise in industrial output, has resigned amid debate over government plans to nationalize the financial system. La Republica said.

## Cash vanishes

Rome (AP) — Police report that a package containing one billion lire (£4.62 million) sent from a Swiss bank to the Bank of Italy in Rome disappeared some time after it arrived at Leonardo Da Vinci airport.

## Prisoners shot

Santarem, Portugal (Reuters) — The Army said three prisoners were slightly wounded when guards opened fire during a riot at Santarem military jail.

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## SPECTRUM

This is the world's richest criminal and this the heart of his cocaine empire. Geoffrey Matthews reports from the city trying to rid itself of drugs



# Taking on El Padrino

**M**edellin has never been modest about its virtues. Locked in a spectacular mountain valley 5,000ft up at the top of the South American continent, it is the "city of eternal spring", the "Manchester of the Andes" and the self-styled "world capital of the tango", whatever Buenos Aires might have to say about that.

Yet today, Colombia's second-biggest city and industrial centre is uncharacteristically defensive. The honour of *los paisas*, as the local people are called, is on the line, and Medellín's Mayor William Jaramillo Gómez sees his mission clearly: "We must show the world that the great majority of this city's inhabitants are good, hard-working, enterprising, honest people."

"Medellin's name cannot be stained forever," he says, "by a few bad sons." For this proud city is living with the consequences of the executive lunchtime snort in the "powder rooms" of London and New York restaurants, of the international yuppie's craving for an exhilarating high, of the insatiable demand in the United States and Europe for cocaine. And while the tango still beats as strongly as ever, Medellín is today better known in the headlines of the Latin American press as *la ciudad mundial de la cocaína* (the world's cocaine capital).

Medellin (population 2.5 million) is the corporate base

of what Peru's President Alan García has aptly called "Latin America's first multinational". According to the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), 80 per cent of the world's cocaine business is managed by the "Medellin Cartel", a coalition of local drug barons headed by Pablo Escobar, aged 38, a burly, heavy-jowled man sometimes called the cartel's "board chairman", but more often *El Padrino* (The Godfather).

With a personal fortune estimated at \$2 billion, he is reputedly the world's wealthiest criminal. Other cartel members delight in sobriquets like "The Diplomat", "The Chess Player", "The Black Pope" and "The Cocaine Queen".

The cartel controls the drug trade at every stage: sponsoring coca cultivation in Bolivia, Peru, northern Brazil, Ecuador and Colombia itself; ferrying coca base to Colombian laboratories for processing into cocaine; smuggling *la mercancía* (merchandise) into the U.S. and across the Atlantic to Europe.

They organize the distribution and fix the street price, laundering the proceeds in banks (which they often own) and legitimate businesses throughout the Americas and, increasingly, in Spain. "The Colombians control everything," says a US expert, "everyone else is subservient to them." Probably no Latin American country is untouched by the cartel's tentacles. The DEA claims that Cuba and the Sandinista government in Nicaragua

have winked at drug smuggling in return for badly-needed foreign currency. And did Col. Oliver North trade arms for cocaine to keep alive the Contra cause in Nicaragua?

But its destructive power is most evident in Colombia,

"narcoguerrillas" — left-wing subversive groups which receive arms and funds from the drug barons while mounting guard over coca crops in isolated rural regions — and urban para-military groups of the right, similarly sponsored. The Supreme Court, trans-

lated the 13th. Parejo was no longer a threat but they still bore him a grudge for steering through the first extraditions. The message from Medellín by way of Budapest was aimed at our justice system. From then on it was inevitable the extradition treaty would fail.

The great paradox is that such evil emanates from this beautiful city with its ever-green-lined avenues, its textile mills and industrial plants nestled beside hillsides where orchids and coffee grow. Medellín is "Thatcherism" writ large. The term indeed has entered the lexicon of local financial journalism as confirmation of the old virtues of thrift, hard work and enterprise which made Medellín great. The *paisas* are descendants of Basques and *cristianos nuevos* (converted Spanish Jews) who settled in this region of north-western Colombia in the 17th century.

Medellin's claim to be the "tango capital" stems both from local fanaticism for the music and from the death of the great Carlos Gardel, a French-born Argentine singer and all-time "king of the tango", who died the city great honour by departing the world in an aircraft at the local airport in 1935.

The tango, like the blues, is rooted in tragedy and today in Medellín it beats to the tragically mounting toll of Latin America's highest murder rate. There is a murder in Medellín every three hours (more than 2,800 last year).

Some are the result of Chicago-style gang warfare.

but a growing number are committed in robberies by no-hope junkies needing cash for a quick fix of *bazuco*, the local but much more lethal brand of "crack" which the cartel markets in the U.S.

While it takes two years of regular cocaine use to become addicted, it takes only a few weeks to become hooked on *bazuco*, a mind-blowing mix of coca base, marijuana and tobacco containing such impurities as petrol, ether and even sawdust.

Once many Colombians rationalized the drugs racket as a product of gringo decadence and as a kind of poetic justice for the foreign debt crisis, but the realization that the cartel is cynically cultivating a domestic market and that *bazuco* may have claimed as many as 300,000 Colombian addicts is changing perceptions.

**A**n aide to Mayor Jaramillo insists: "This is a national-wide phenomenon, it is not limited to Medellín." True enough, but the fact remains that the top "mafiosos" are mainly *paisas* — "bad sons" like Escobar who have disgraced the tribe by twisting and corrupting their legendary entrepreneurial skills. A man said to combine great manipulative charm with "a financial brain faster than a computer". Don Pablo would be the classic *paisa* businessman if he were not bent.

While Escobar symbolizes the shame of Medellín today, Gardel, one of the century's greatest popular artists, personifies the spirit, warmth and good humour of the local people. The Casa Gardeliana on the Avenida Carlos Gardel in Medellín — part shrine, museum and nightclub — is dedicated to his memory. Recently it was visited amid much publicity by Isabel Martínez de Valle, a delightful 80-year-old grandmother from Buenos Aires. Gardel described himself as a "born bachelor", but his biographers record "Isabelita" as his one steady girlfriend.

In 1926 Gardel recorded a tango nostalgically looking back at turn-of-the-century Buenos Aires, an altogether more romantic and gallant era, it seems. The lyrics include a line that "25 Aprils ago neither coca nor morphine were known", implying that 1920s Buenos Aires also had something of a drug problem, including the centuries-old (and fairly harmless) habit of Andean Indians of chewing the coca leaf. Yet that now looks an age of innocence in the light of the cocaine and *bazuco* apocalypse unleashed from the city of Gardel's death.

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Two to tango: The Godfather, Pablo Escobar, and (above left) his city of Medellín

**Can 28 million Colombians be held hostage by 4,000 bad sons?**

Mayor William Jaramillo Gómez



where the racketeers threaten the stability of the state. "Can 28 million Colombians be held hostage by 4,000 bad sons?" asks Mayor Jaramillo, a courageous politician, giving his own estimate of the cartel's strength.

Justice Minister José Manuel Arias Carrizosa expresses the truism that "a country without justice is a country without peace" but today Colombia looks like a country without either. Colombian bishops warn that the country is on the brink of "total war" following an alarming spiral in political violence: by both

matized by constant death threats, recently declared unconstitutional an extradition treaty with the US by which one major and 15 minor capos were dispatched north on drug-smuggling and money-laundering charges. The decision was celebrated in extravagant all-night parties in Envisado, an extremely prosperous municipality near Medellín known as "Colombia's Monaco" where many of the "mafiosos" live in luxurious mansions.

Arias insists that Colombian law can still be implemented to fight the racket. Yet that seems supremely optimistic. At the last count, 59 judges had been killed by cartel assassins. Arias himself is the third justice minister in the year-old government of President Virgilio Barco, following two previous appointees who resigned the cabinet's hot seat.

The previous administration had two justice ministers. The first, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, was assassinated in Bogotá by Medellín hit-men in 1984. He was succeeded by Enrique Parejo González, who on leaving office in August last year was granted, at his insistence, the ambassadorship to Hungary, believing that only the Iron Curtain could protect him from the cartel. In January he miraculously survived an assassination attempt in Budapest when a Spanish-speaking gunman shot him four times in the head, an incident triggering international headlines because of its extraordinary location.

But in Colombia the date was equally chilling: Tuesday the 13th, the Spanish equivalent of Friday the 13th. "The cartel has a bizarre sense of style," a journalist says. "They wanted Parejo's tombstone to read 'Died Budapest, Tuesday'."

## EXTENT OF ABUSE

The alarming rise of cocaine abuse in the United States was shown by a 1985 survey, citing 5.8 million users. Two years earlier the total was estimated at 4.3 million, making cocaine second to cannabis as the favourite narcotic.

Cocaine is far more heavily abused than heroin, according to the World Health Organization. Europe was once used as a transit-point for the cocaine markets of north America, but there are signs that the drug is now being smuggled into this and other European countries.

Spain, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Britain have all reported growing seizures of cocaine. Ten years ago 13 kilos was seized in Britain. Last year the total was a record 94 kilos.

Early this year London police seized 43 kilos, the largest single amount ever found in Britain and worth \$6 million.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1360

**ACROSS**  
1 Table linen fabric (6)  
5 Very smart (4)  
8 Souths (3)  
9 Access (7)  
11 Not dipping (8)  
13 Costing (4)  
15 Britanny up (9)  
18 Prase (4)  
19 Cut short (8)  
22 Fool (7)  
23 Glossy black lacquer (5)  
24 Discord Goddess (4)  
25 Decorate (6)

**DOWN**  
2 Let (5)  
3 Donkey (3)  
4 Hyde Park shops area (13)  
5 Long tube (4)  
6 Fester (7)  
7 Political power (5)  
10 Skirt (4)  
12 Status (4)

14 Torvill's partner (4)  
15 Modest best (7)  
16 Slave pitch symbol (4)  
17 Large fishing net (5)  
20 Savoury jelly (5)  
21 Camera window (4)  
23 Jolt (3)



Peter Ustinov — blurred image of Renaissance man who fears for Britain

## The crucial countdown

Why Britain's future in space could depend on the successful launch of the European rocket Ariane tomorrow

**W**hen the Ariane rocket is launched tomorrow, it will stake out Europe's claim in space. If all is successful, the vehicle will deploy two satellites: both will relay television programmes and telephone calls, one covering Europe and the other spanning Australia and New Zealand.

But there is more riding on Ariane Flight 19 than the £100 million of equipment. A queue of customers has another 46 satellites in the pipeline to be launched by Ariane by 1991. The contracts for putting them into orbit are worth more than £1.5 billion to Arianespace, the company established by the European Space Agency to operate the launch vehicle on a commercial basis.

However, tomorrow's flight from Kourou in French Guiana will be the first since May last year when the third stage failed to ignite fully and the rocket crashed into the Atlantic. So a successful flight is vital to boost the confidence of satellite owners; a failure would give succour to Ariane's competitors.

The failure of the American Shuttle 18 months ago propelled the Soviet Union and China into the commercial market, both of them offering launches at greatly subsidised space launch rates. In addition, American aerospace firms, in the aftermath of the Shuttle disaster, have restarted production of their Delta and Titan rockets.

However, the European rocket has the latest technology, giving it a great advantage for the satellite customer. According to Peter Conchie, of British Aerospace, satellites have been given an extra three to four years' life because of the precision of the European launcher.

Spacecraft in geo-stationary orbit maintain their position by continual adjustment of their motors. "Anything that saves gas for this station-keeping activity is a satellite builder's dream," says Conchie. Ariane positions its payloads so accurately that valuable propellant is saved, lengthening the amount of time they can stay on station.

Even greater prizes, though, hang on a successful launch. In a month's time Mrs Thatcher's new Cabinet committee on science decides the fate of the UK in space, when it debates a plan proposed by the British National Space Centre; that plan depends on collaboration in some of the high-speeding projects of the European Space Agency.

Decisions on those will be made in November at a

meeting of the 13-nation council of ministers of the space agency. Greater British involvement would lift space spending by the UK from £112 million a year to £300 million for five years.

Ariane's launch is inextricably linked to these projects. They include Columbus, a series of spacecraft and experiments to be used in conjunction with the American space station after 1994; the revolutionary British proposals for the space plane Hotel, and two new Ariane models.

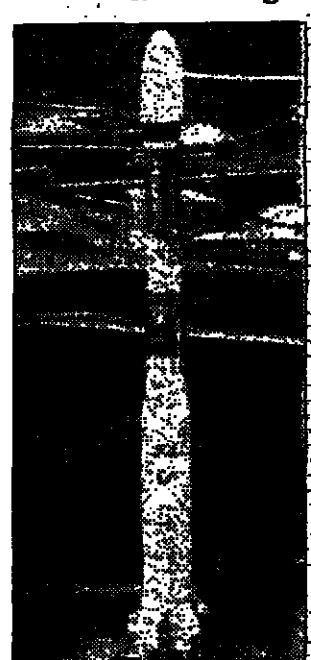
The European Space Agency is determined to have equal status in space with the United States, the Soviet Union and the pressing ambitions of Japan. Conchie believes that "the message of why this is so vital" has not got through to politicians and the public.

The technology which provides instant communications and live television coverage around the world, is taken for granted, he believes.

**L**ooking to the future, Conchie sees an inevitable knock-on effect in the way new technologies will spread from space into every branch of commerce and industry. One example flows from the achievement last year of the encounter with Halley's comet by the Giotto spacecraft.

Advanced computer software saved the vehicle from destruction by correcting automatically for problems caused by showers of cosmic dust near the comet. The software that saved the spacecraft is now being adapted for use in many areas of European industry.

Pearce Wright



Payload of ambition: blast-off of an earlier Ariane mission

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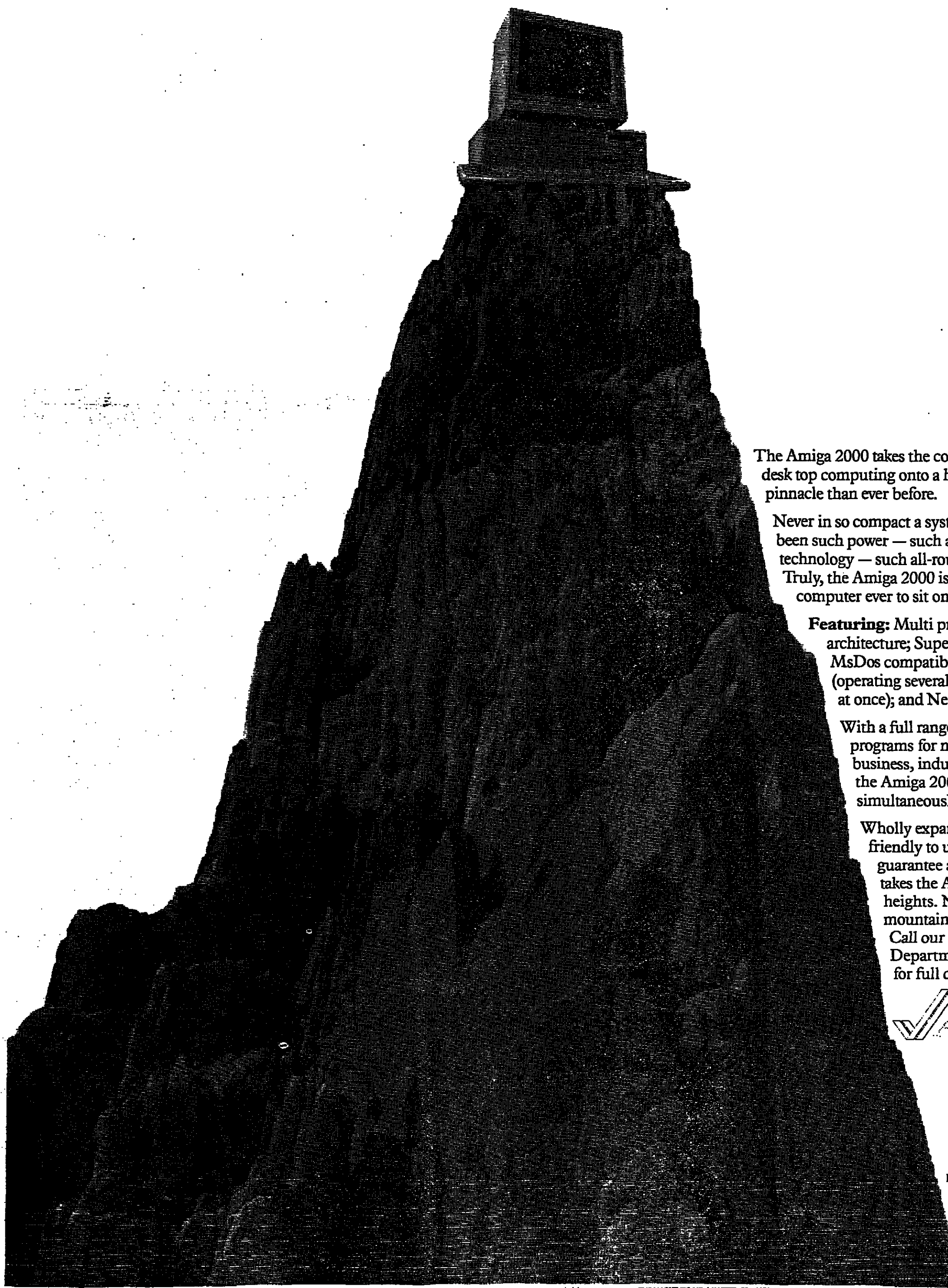
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IT'S GOOD TO BE FIRST AGAIN



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Tying down at the Tate

The art world is becoming convinced that the trustees of the Tate Gallery will look abroad for a new director when they begin interviews in November. This weekend the most hotly tipped of the overseas candidates, John Elderfield, a British director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, confirmed that he had applied. "When I heard that candidates would be asked to draw up a seven-year agenda I felt this was something I could go on with," he told me. However, a senior gallery administrator warned yesterday that a free hand was the last thing that the new director, labouring under a fixed-term contract, should expect. He feared that the motive behind appointing an outsider – besides gratifying Tate chairman Richard Rogers' love of the bold gesture – could be to ensure that the next director is little more than the trustees' puppet. Memories of the row three years ago in which the present director, Alan Bowness, effectively forced Rogers' friend Peter Palumbo to step down as chairman-elect apparently die hard.

### Togetherness

Tory MP Nicholas Winterton is claiming a parliamentary first in his choice of MP to co-sponsor a private member's bill that would sever links between abortion clinics and the agencies which supply their clients. She is not only the secretary of Parliament's Pro-Life Group but the mother of his three children – his wife, Ann.

### Royal males

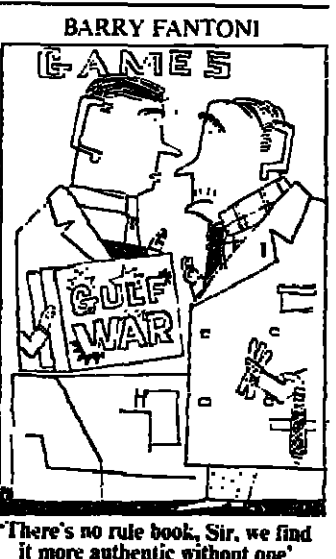
When a toy soldier is sold for £1,200 it is clearly something special. The one sold by Phillips last week came in a box saying it was made to commemorate "Their Majesties' visit to South Africa in 1947". This, it seems, was not strictly the case: because of restrictions on the use of lead after the war, the figure used for George VI was one originally cast in 1935 as Edward, Prince of Wales. Though this quick excited collectors and sent the price rocketing, it seems to me a trifle academic – since the soldier resembles no one so much as Postman Pat.

### Overtaken

The old politics are dead all right. At their assembly in Harrogate the Liberals have set up a whole stall of books reminding you of the relentless march of history. Roy Jenkins' *A Partnership of Principle*, once £9.95, now goes for 75p. David Owen's *A United Kingdom* is being sold for a sixth of its original price. And as for David Steel and Owen's *The Time Has Come* (£2.95), barely a year old – you can take it off their hands for 50p.

### On the menu

Last year a row erupted over a Labour conference fringe meeting at which a convicted IRA bomber appeared on the same platform as a junior Northern Ireland spokesman. Now a former Maze hunger striker is to make an appearance with the Liberal chief whip, David Alton, at this week's Liberal assembly. He is Liam McCloskey who, as a member of the INLA, was jailed for 10 years in the mid-1970s and later won 55 days without food. Before anyone calls for Alton's resignation, however, I should add that McCloskey will be appearing at nothing more subversive than an early morning prayer meeting. In prison McCloskey found God, renounced violence, and is now working in a religious community near Derry.



Barry Fantoni

"There's no rule book, Sir, we find it more authentic without one."

### Tough nut

Though President Reagan may be at a loss to know what best to do in the Gulf if the UN peace initiative fails, I learn of one practical way he can stop giving succour to Iran: give up nibbling pistachio nuts with his whisky. By indulging his passion he unwittingly continues his links with the powerful Speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hajjatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, an architect of the arms-for-hostages deal. The Rafsanjani region from where he hails produces the world's best pistachio nuts and accounts for much of the \$17 million worth Iran sold to the US last year.

PHS

# Restoring Labour's X appeal

by Tom Sawyer

Since the election there has been a lot of analysis and debate on the reasons for Labour's defeat. Most of the contributions from within the party have been considered and sensible. They have addressed the strengths and weaknesses of our organization, policy and campaigns.

There is a wide recognition that June 11 cannot be shrugged off as a temporary setback. We won barely one in three votes and in large areas of southern England we trailed in as outsiders. For too many people Labour simply lacked "X" appeal. Was it policy or image, credibility or leadership? It was all of these, in different measures for different people.

The post-election review must not, therefore, be selective or blinkered. Our task is to win at least three million new voters, most of whom looked at what Labour offered in June and chose an alternative. It will not be easy.

The NEC's home policy committee is responsible for the review of party policy in this field, and we have to take a careful look at Labour's menu. We certainly don't want a bonfire of old manifestos. Proposals we passionately believed were right a few months ago don't suddenly become wrong because our vote fell below target.

But equally we must be ducking our responsibilities if we only touched up the paintwork here

and there when a more radical redesign might be needed.

We need to tackle our policy review in a serious and systematic way. First we need a period to think carefully what went wrong. We have to show the electorate we are prepared to listen and learn.

We must look forward to the issues of the 1990s and make sure that we address them. We need to learn from overseas experiences in Europe and outside where socialist parties have adapted successfully to the same social trends we are experiencing in Britain.

Above all we need to listen to the people whose votes we need to win, without neglecting our supporters. Our policies must be in touch with their concerns, and in tune with their aspirations.

To put this process into practice the party will be discussing proposals for a sustained series of "Labour Listens" events across the country at which different groups, from teenagers to pensioners, will be invited to raise the issues that concern them.

Small policy review groups might be set up to look carefully at some of the challenging themes for the coming decade. The changing class structure, new approaches to public services, the economics of the post-North Sea oil era, are some examples of where we need

to rethink our position as a prelude to policy changes.

We shall be learning too from opinion research. We shall commission post-election analysis from those involved in drawing up our manifesto. Our target for the first stage of this work should be to draw up a report for the 1988 conference. Not a new programme but a broad statement of where we are going, and the new themes and issues which will lay the basis for our next manifesto.

There is some urgency about this because once this first phase is complete we must move to consolidate our policy, again consulting broadly and drawing in a wide range of expertise. The foundations of our election platform must be laid well in advance so that we can concentrate on explaining and winning support.

It will be crucial in all this work to have close co-operation between the NEC and the Parliamentary Labour Party. That is why we are considering more frequent joint NEC-Shadow Cabinet meetings and new ways of co-ordinating our policy work.

Socialism was born out of the everyday experience of working people. For socialism to succeed in the 1990s and beyond it must be registered in the experience, needs and hopes of the majority of

British people. The approach to policy making outlined here would aim to bring this about.

Some may mistakenly or unfairly portray these proposals as a new revisionism and an attempt to swing the party away from traditional principles and socialist values. For those the only true test of radicalism is a deep conservatism in thought and ideas.

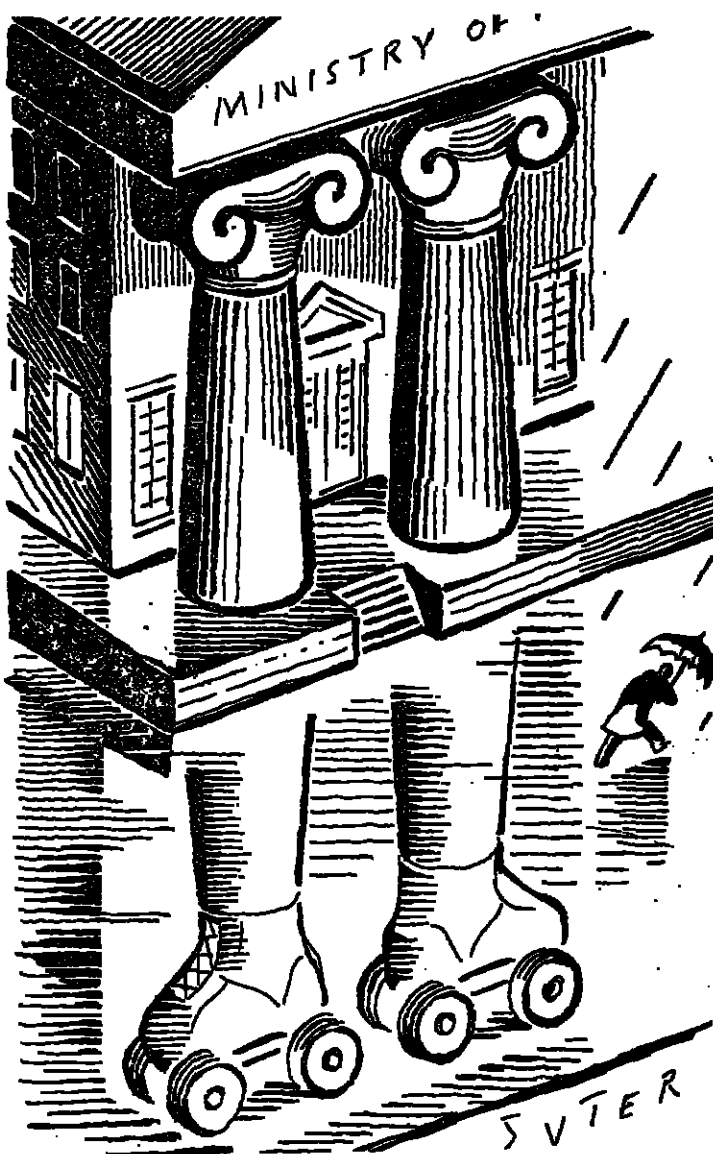
The socialist project for the future has to combine the collective and unifying methods that have always been important in the past – particularly to help the poor, the disadvantaged and the oppressed – with new policies and methods for the future; policies that will have to be attractive to large numbers of people who have never experienced the community spirit of the Labour heartlands or the solidarity of active trade union membership.

Our socialist values, reinforced by the energy of a renewed application in modern circumstances, can become increasingly relevant, more vibrant and alive. They must never be reduced to a crude set of demands or a long list of irrelevant slogans. They must never be locked into an unchanging programme.

The author is deputy general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees and chairman of the Labour Party's home policy committee.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## Let's build an empire



Bernard Levin

It is a truism of psychology that the unconscious mind tends to suppress the memory of a terrible experience undergone, say, in childhood, so that those who have suffered it have no conscious recollection of the trauma. Today I have to plead such psychic amnesia. The therapy was provided by a newspaper report that the proposal for a Ministry of Children's Play was likely to be abandoned. Only when I read the item did I recall, with all the original pain, horror and incredulity, the announcement a few years ago of this stupendously ludicrous idea.

Presumably I had been unable to face the thought that those entrusted with the nation's political fortunes, very few of them manifestly barmy, could seriously contemplate the creation of a new department of government, with all the bureaucratic structures and expenditure entailed, to ensure that the children of Britain should be compelled, under the supervision of inspectors from the Ministry, to commit to memory the official rules of Hunt the Slipper, to labour at the techniques required for the attainment of proficiency in Grandmother's Footsteps and, in the case of the younger ones, to pass an examination in the Theory and Practice of Bubble-Blowing.

Monty Python invented the Ministry of Silly Walks, and I, seeking an illustration of political idiocy some years ago, devised the Department of String and Card-board; but Monty Python's viewers, and my readers, were in no doubt that we were both joking. The Ministry of Children's Play was intended seriously.

When the idea was introduced, in 1983, the Minister of Hopscootch set up a working party to investigate "the problems". The fact that there were no problems did not deter the Minister of Conkers from funding the said working party, subsequently ennobled with the title of The Association for Children's Play and Recreation (famously known as the Play Board) to the tune of some £2 million so far every penny of which has been wasted.

Even the Minister of Dressing Up as Nurses or Cowboys began to be embarrassed by the spectacular folly he had been appointed to preside over, and attempted to close down the Play Board, only to be beaten to it by the Play Board itself, the only quango in recorded history to wind itself up and go and do something useful for a living instead. Since then, the Minister of Sandcastles has been trying to forget the whole thing, without quite summoning the nerve to scrap it.

The Ministry of Children's Play was to be an offshoot or sub-division of the Ministry of Sport – another department which neither Monty Python or I invented, though only because we weren't clever enough. The Ministry of Sport, which in turn has long been a branch establishment of the Department of the Environment, came into being because Harold Wilson – who, whatever his faults, has always been a kind man – felt that something should be done for poor Denis Howell, and did

it. Ted Heath, instead of closing the whole damned silly thing down the moment he got into Downing Street, in turn felt that something should be done for poor Eldon, and by the time Mrs Thatcher was in charge (poor Denis having been re-instated from 1974-79), the principle had become a tradition, and is anyway just as useful for consoling dud but loyal Tory MPs as Labour ones, so she appointed respectively poor Hector, poor Neil, poor Richard, and now poor Colin.

It is argued, particularly since the Minister of Sport doesn't do anything at all, that the existence of so grotesque a phenomenon as his Ministry can do no harm. I do not agree; I think that there is no greater harm possible in a democratic society than the harm which results from governments taking over what had previously been areas of individual choice, without any reason to believe that the people who had until then exercised that choice were no longer capable of doing so. For all history shows that in those countries – free or tyrannous – where choice is exercised collectively by the authorities, the very ability to choose inevitably atrophies.

When the first Minister of Sport was appointed, the only thing worse than the idea itself was the pitifully meagre and muted opposition to it: it should have been booted

from the stage, its cast pelted as they fled with decaying cabbages and dead gerbils. But though only those who expected to gain from it – the quangoocrats, the prospective recipients of other people's money and, of course, the empire builders of Whitehall – positively favoured it, that was enough, in the absence of widespread and vigorous condemnation, for it to go through. Note, however, the evil consequence: if there had been no proposal for a Ministry of Sport, the idea of a Ministry of Skipping Ropes and Marbles would have been inconceivable.

First, a Ministry of Sport; then, a Ministry of Children's Play; what next?

What next is obvious; a separate Ministry of Food, hived off from Agriculture and Fisheries. And what is wrong with a Ministry of Food? After all, the Ministry of Food was one of the great triumphs of the Second World War. Yes, but the wartime Ministry of Food had only one function; it was to ensure that rationing was done fairly and sensibly, with proper priorities for crops grown at home and imported, and it was worth noting that when rationing ended in the early Fifties the Ministry ceased to exist except as an appendage to the Min of Ag. The Ministry of Food which will come into being if we do not raise the banner of revolt soon, and keep it raised, will be something very different. It will give itself the right to bully us and badger us and bother us to eat not what we enjoy but what the Ministry (to which Mr Geoffrey Cannon will be appointed Chief Scientific Adviser) thinks we should eat whether we enjoy it or not. And not long afterwards, it will take the

power to compel us to eat only foods on the Ministry's approved list.

That, if we are not resolute, will come about. But I can think of half a dozen areas of life where the minds which conceived the Ministry of Children's Play could breed more thefts from our individuality. What about a Ministry of Marriage, for instance? Or a Ministry of Holidays, to stop us from injudicious choices?

The truth is that, so far from new ministries being needed, we should and could abolish some existing ones, the abolition of which would not even be noticed by the public at large. Why, for instance, do we want a Department of the Environment, apart from its local government functions? The only thing it has actually done for the environment is to house itself in one of the most hideously disgusting buildings in Europe. As for the Ministry for the Arts, that is where the rot started. Nobody can now remember why it was set up; the Arts Council considerably antedated it. Is this government serious about rolling back the state, or isn't it? In view of the fact that it was Mrs Thatcher who pushed the Ministry of Children's Play, I suspect that it isn't. If she thinks that is unfair, the remedy is available: let her wind up the last vestiges of that absurd and sinister idea, and while she is about it, scrap the Ministry of Sport as well. She can always give poor Colin an OBE.

could be a threat to Mikulic himself as well as to the Bosnian hardline policies. The prime minister will have his work cut out in distancing himself from the Agrokomerc affair and his Bosnian home base will be weakened as well.

Equally, the affair is a blow to the youngest Partisan generation, to which many of the Bosnians belong. They fought as teenagers and are now in their fifties; they have been as tenacious as their elders in clinging to the power and privileges derived from their wartime experiences.

The trouble is that too many of them have never shed the habits of simplistic command that they learned during the war and have been unable or unwilling to come to terms with the infinitely more complex society that Yugoslavia has since become. Those just behind them are a different breed in their attitudes, background and sophistication. Some are ready to consider the redistribution of political power and the involvement of the population in politics as a way of sharing responsibility. For them, the road to economic improvement lies through political reform.

George Schöpfunglin

The author teaches East European politics at the London School of Economics.

Matthew Parris

## Brer Tebbit's happy state

In my favourite Brer Rabbit story, our hero, temporarily captured, pleads with his tormentors to do anything – absolutely anything – except throw him in the bramble bush. So that, of course, is what they do. And Brer Rabbit escapes – the bush concealing the entrance to his burrow.

Perhaps this story has something to teach us in the current wrangle over alleged left-wing bias in broadcasting. Cries of fury from the Tories may induce nervousness in some broadcasters, but they also encourage the assumption that attack from the left must hurt the Conservative case.

How much, I wonder? Just how embarrassing are those particular lines of attack likely to prove? Is this the direction from which the politically wounding arguments will come? If government is to be challenged on its weakest ground (and I think it should) then broadcasters must face this question. At present they seem to assume that the wisdom of the Sixties still hold good: that intelligent challenge to Conservatism must come from the left. It seemed true then, giving current affairs programmes the intellectual fashion. Today, there is often a more jaded sense of rearguard action.

Ironically, the Conservative Party shares with the Opposition an interest in leaving those old battle formations undisturbed. Not unnaturally, the left finds its own case to be formidable, and needs to believe that this is what the Tories fear most. But for Tories, too, it is both helpful and comforting that the critique from left-of-centre be shored up as the central challenge: helpful, because voters have proved resistant to these arguments – they have heard them all before; and comforting because (rightly or wrongly) Tory politicians are not troubled, personally, by philosophical doubt provoked from the left. It enrages them, of course (in a routine sort of way), but we must distinguish rage from pain.

I would maintain that this government could not hope for better than to be vigorously defending itself against the left, and that radio and television journalism may be inadvertently helping to sustain it in this happy state.

Some contend that the challenge from broadcasters is not in fact angled from the left. I agree that it is not knowingly angled. The assumption that serious criticism equals left-of-centre criticism is unconscious and unmalicious.

To help the opposition could ensure kicking where it doesn't hurt. One area where it would hurt (for any government) is the execution of policy. But for the media, pursuing incompetence is often considered a bore. Reporting clashes of personality or political theory is easier than monitoring administrative performance.

however... Philip Howard

## Plume de ma taunt

This insult may leave your withers unwrung, but if you call a Japanese a horse-dick, prepare to protect yourself against a karate chop. It is about the worst rudeness in Japanese. In Mandarin it is exceptionally offensive to call someone *dai-gua*, a stupid melon. When the Menomoni Indians, the Central Algonquian tribe, see red, they say *wene-kwi* (which looks difficult to say), meaning "You have dirty armpits." *Autres races, autres insultes*. Northern Europeans appear to be more inhibited about insulting each other than people from warmer climates.

John Knox and Calvinism and the old-school stuff upper lip make us suppress our feelings. We cold-blooded Brits cannot take insults seriously.

Ricky turned on the Duke of Ouseburn. "You are without exception the worst tick and bouncer that ever got fatty degeneration of the heart through half a century of gorging food and swilling wine wrenched from the lips of the starving proletariat. You make me sick. Good-bye, Uncle Albert," said Ricky, drawing himself away rather ostentatiously.

"I think we had better terminate this interview, or I may become brusque." Wodehouse, of course. But Wodehouse demonstrating how the English play the fool instead of sinking their teeth into the jugular. You could well think of the Welsh as rude and crude, judging from their behaviour at Twickenham. In fact they are so polite that when they insult each other they have to use English to do it rather than Welsh.

Professor Edgar Gregerson of City University, New York, has been in Wales researching his seminal book on insults of the world, to be called *Your Grandfather's Mouth*, which is the worst possible thing that you can say to somebody in Sumatra. He has compiled catalogues of insults from 137 languages but is having problems with Welsh. He works from a suggestion sheet based on American insults, obscenities, and maledictions, with such lively categories as incest, passive homosexuality, transvestite, excrement, necrophilia, illegitimacy, and animals. His Cardiff customers were appalled.

One said: "Some of the American insults involved sexual expressions that I could not bring myself to pronounce." Another

told him: "Perhaps I would use the term *hen cythraul* or *hen ddiawl* (both meaning something like old devil), but I would turn to English for the strongest words. I suppose we must be a very nice sort of people."

I dare say we can find him some fouler-mouthed Welshmen if we try. The professor, who is a



David Wornell

Norwegian as well as an American speaker, notes that in Norway insults tend to be religious, because the country is Lutheran, and what you are attacking is class and upbringing. He finds that in Britain homosexual insults suggest that the person you are insulting is acting the male role in the homosexual act, while in the United States the suggestion is that he is acting as the female. In countries like Britain, where we are too polite to express our anger verbally, he says that we suffer from psychological damage because of our inhibition.

I doubt whether it is sensible to categorize insults by countries. Putting people down is a matter of taste and style rather than race. Myself, I like the riposte insult. Dante had a hard time at the court of his rich patron, Can Grande della Scala. There was a conceited idiot in the court who was better treated with perks than Dante. He asked Dante: "How is it that I, who am so ignorant and foolish, should be so rich and favoured, while you, who are so learned and wise, should be a beggar?" Quick as a flash, Dante replied: "The reason is that you have found a lord who resembles you and, when I find one who resembles me, I shall no doubt be as rich as you."





1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481-4100

## THE TORTURER'S CENTURY

There is much torture in China, Amnesty International convincingly reports last week. This is not what some influential voices wanted the world to think about China. In the 1960s, various American actresses, Parisian "Maoists", Sinologists and "old China hands" travelled to the country, either in reality or in their ideological fantasies, and returned to tell of the egalitarian wonders they had seen. They did not tell of torture.

But it existed then. Amnesty quotes certain Chinese officials as deploring its present use. These officials blame it on the "residual influence" of that period. Western attitudes to Mao's China in the 1960s, as to Stalin's Soviet Union in the 1930s and 1940s, are further proof that the world cannot rely on the western left to expose or investigate all torture, only some.

The 20th century has proved to be one of the great torturer's centuries. But there is something about this which has been too little noticed or explained. The amount of torture in the world steadily declined during the late 17th, 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. Yet it has risen during the 20th — the century which was expected to continue mankind's general progress (and in material and scientific terms has done so).

The total declined because, in that earlier 250 years or so, it was dying out in Europe — including Tsarist Russia. The whole subject is now one of only historical interest as far as Europe is concerned," says the very scholarly entry on torture in the last edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* to be published before the First World War. Montesquieu praised mid-18th century England for doing without it. After England's Glorious Revolution of 1688, the Bill of Rights forbade "cruel and unusual punishment" — a phrase made still more famous by its inclusion in the United States Constitution.

The centuries of torture's decline were also the centuries of European dominance over the world and it was reasonable to expect that this dominance would lead to a decline in torture in the non-European world. The decline of torture, then, accompanied the rise of western liberal institutions. This does not mean that the agents of western liberal states never resorted to it. Some Frenchmen, to give one example, did so in Algeria. But, because of such institutions as parliament and freedom of publication, protest within the liberal state brings the abuse to an end (as happened *vis à vis* Algeria).

The 20th century's earliest decades, in contrast, brought a widespread collapse or weakening of such institutions in the aftermath of the First World War. Years, in his poem *Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen*, sensed that many bad things, wrongly thought to have

gone for good, were returning to the world: "O what fine thought we had because we thought that the worst rogues and rascals had died out."

Neither of the two biggest systems of government which were swept away at that time, the German and Tsarist empires, were liberal, but both contained liberal institutions such as a recognizable rule of law. Remove or undermine such constraints, and the torturer returns, as happened in the Soviet Union after 1917 and in Germany after 1933.

Types of government which appear to be successful or powerful tend to be copied by aspirant rulers. Before 1914, many of the would-be independent rulers of what is now called the Third World proclaimed an allegiance to Western parliamentarianism. After Lenin, many preferred the totalitarianism of the left, with a few exceptions such as Peron who — having been a youthful diplomat in Rome — preferred (with less success than the heirs of Lenin) a totalitarianism of the right.

Western representative government, because it encourages compromise and restricts the power of rulers, limits the effects of dogmatism. In 18th century Europe, liberal institutions succeeded institutions inspired by religious zealotry, and which tortured those who did not share the same zeal. In the 20th century, liberal institutions have often been succeeded by those inspired by a secular zealotry, and which tortured anew.

Sometimes, such as in Argentina in the 1970s, secular zealotry comes into conflict with the religious, and left-wing terrorists (as well as the innocent) are tortured by soldiers who believe they are defending Christianity. Elsewhere, such as Iran and the Middle East today, there is the equivalent of the religious cruelty of an earlier Europe. It depends on enough people being made to believe that they can ensure their own salvation after death by destroying unbelievers, or that they can create a workers' state free from injustice. For such people, what are even millions of deaths or maimings in the present compared to paradise in the future?

But as the century closes, there are a few signs of hope. China may persist in its inhumanity. Turkey remains suspect still (at best). The second half of the century, however, has seen the restoration of at least a Western Europe free from torture. In the 1980s the liberal order is being tried out in the two largest Latin American states, Brazil and Argentina, as well as in most of the smaller. Latin America is no longer the torturer's continent it was in the 1970s. Let us hope that the 20th century proves to have been but an interruption in the process, begun over 200 years ago, of lifting the great scourge from the world at last.

## THE RIGHT TO RENT

When the much-promoted White Paper on housing is published next week, it will be judged not by the ministers' passionate declaration of faith in private renting. That can be taken for granted. Rather it will be judged by the mechanisms it offers for creating a new rented sector and the estimates it gives for the cost. The need to liberalize the market for rented accommodation in this country has long been self-evident.

The integrity of the Paper will be seen in whether the public policy-makers intend to treat the rented sector in isolation from the markets for property purchase, bloated as they are by tax subsidy and trussed by land-use restraints. If the White Paper has been written by Mr. Waldegrave the omens are good that they will treat it in the wider context.

Mr. Waldegrave is the most distinguished of Mrs. Thatcher's housing ministers, and as a country landowner he shares with a certain other authority on Britain's housing a disinterest in the politics of urban land-holding and renting. That other authority is the Queen's consort who put his name three years ago to a still highly pertinent document: the report of the National Federation of Housing Associations' inquiry into housing.

The conclusions of that study — so brusquely and unimaginatively dismissed by Mr. Gow, the then housing minister — are still a good benchmark against which to judge the "radicalism" of current thinking. For what the Duke, or rather his team of experts, did was to work out in detail a 10-year plan for the simultaneous revival of private renting and the reform of municipal ownership of rented property. That plan involved an invasion of the holy of holies, for it proposed utilizing the funds released by revoking the tax privileges of owner-occupiers and transferring them to landlords and builders.

Ministers can make a great deal of mileage from condemning municipal landlordism, and it reads all the better when, like Mr. Waldegrave, the authors acknowledge Conservative statesmen, including the late Earl of Stockton, (carrying out the orders of Winston Churchill) to be the most enthusiastic creators of the post-war council estate. An imaginative

proposal will surface next week in the Government's scheme for Housing Action Trusts as a method of reshaping council control of public rentals. No matter that this has been borrowed from the Housing Corporation without attribution and, worse, its main example on the ground is in socialist-controlled Glasgow.

Two lines of thought constantly need to be worked through in assessing the detail of the new proposals, welcome though they undoubtedly will be in outline. One has to do with that dread word for some — sociology. Millions of units of accommodation are publicly owned. They might well be better managed and maintained if there were local tenants' co-operatives. But creating those will take effort, imagination and a large amount of that special quality of leadership which is so often lacking in the inner areas and the outer estates where that accommodation is located. Conservative ministers are going to have to tolerate some pretty odd bedfellows if their communitarian ideals are to be realized.

The other has to do with the arithmetic of public expenditure and, probably, a solid increase in it. Speaking to the Conservatives of Bristol recently, Mr. Waldegrave appositely pointed out some of the peculiarities of current definitions. He noted, for example, that increases in public sector rents are deemed evil (because they raise housing benefit payments) while there is no place in the accounts for the loss of value caused by increasing disrepair of the housing stock (as a result of rents which are too low). Either there is some radical surgery on the current tenets of social security (and we are supposed to have had that with Mr. Fowler's review), or housing reform means a substantial increase in outlays.

Mr. Waldegrave had the courage to recognize that in his party political speech. In the public policy document he is shortly to set before us, will he be as honest? The future of private and public-sector renting depends on his ability to face up to the facts about how low income tenants are to be supported in a new high-rent environment and to challenge contemporary ideas about the proportion of our disposable income we are prepared to pay for housing.

## Church and colleges

From the Principal of St Philip's Sixth Form College, Birmingham  
Sir, Your Political Correspondent (August 21) reports that Church leaders have been accused of frustrating plans to set up city technology colleges (CTCs) in run-down urban areas. Ministers are concerned, it would appear, that the schemes are not receiving the acclaim that they had expected.

At a time when Dixons, the electrical retail chain, is reported to be considering other ways of supporting State education than through the funding of a South Yorkshire CTC, it behoves ministers to reflect on the response of the whole educational community to the proposals for CTCs. For many years the churches have funded educational establishments in inner-city areas — schools and colleges which are

often the most sought after in the locality.

These are not examples of "partnerships of mediocrity" and my colleagues and I in the Church-aided sector deeply resent the suggestion; the curriculum offered in our schools is often richer and broader than the model suggested for the CTCs. With access to the level of funding anticipated for these institutions, however, existing schools and colleges could make many more developments at present held up through lack of money.

Two years ago the Church of England's report, *Faith in the City*, addressing many inner-city problems, was widely "published" by members of the Government. That report sought to define and analyse the problems rather than to promote quick and easy solutions. If the secretary of state and

his ministers are truly concerned about the involvement of the Church in inner-city education a more conciliatory tone involving dialogue and listening is required.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN J. GUY, Principal,  
St Philip's Sixth Form College,  
Hagley Road,  
Birmingham,  
West Midlands.

## Crystal clear

From Mr. Tim Blenkins  
Sir, Your correspondent Mr. Lingood (September 9) can never have been to Yorkshire. For if he had, he would know that "how then" is not a warning, but a greeting.  
Yours faithfully,  
TIM BLENKINS,  
Farlington Beck,  
Farlington, York,  
September 10.

## Polish links with the Vatican

From Miss Charmian Hearne  
Sir, The disturbing implications contained in Gareth Davies's letter (August 27) should not pass unchallenged, especially now that the papal presence is so much in the news. Despite persistent rumours, the uncertainty surrounding the projected establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican seems certain to drag on indefinitely. But it would be quite unjust to blame the Polish bishops for "stalling" on this issue.

Nor is there any implication in Jonathan Luxmoore's article (August 17) that the Pope somehow "went out of his way to destroy chances of any such agreement" during his recent visit.

The truth is that the Polish Government needs the agreement far more than the Church does, to salvage something of its international standing. In recognition of this, the Polish bishops, and the Pope with them, rightly regard the prior settlement of the Church's legal status as a fundamental condition of any agreement. But for the present the Government believes it has more to gain by manoeuvring around the issue than by making the necessary concessions. It is, then, the Government which is stalling.

The Church in Poland, as elsewhere, is not an interest-group, wedded about some of its influence, undermined, as Mr. Davies alleges, on the basis of its moral judgment, it acts for society in accordance with society's legitimate rights and aspirations. If any agreement on diplomatic ties is reached, the aim will not be to bring "the affairs of

the Polish Church into the international arena" — whatever that may mean — but to secure tangible benefits for all the Church's members.

There is no evidence of any disagreement between the Pope and the Polish bishops over this issue. In his address to the Polish Episcopate, which Mr. Davies quotes very selectively, the Pope did indeed express the hope that a more formal relationship with the Polish State might one day be possible. But this can only happen when certain basic criteria have been met — chiefly when the State officials involved can be regarded as genuinely representing the Polish nation.

In calling upon the bishops to consider whether, in the prevailing circumstances, that stage had been reached, the Pope was posing a moral question, albeit a rather rhetorical one. To interpret his statements as "political stridency" is merely to endorse the view of the communist regime that one party alone should have the right of political control.

The suggestion that the Church will succumb to the temptation of accepting high-level agreements and institutional privileges before ordinary Polish citizens is a matter of deep concern to most Poles. The Church has never followed such a course, nor, one hopes, will it ever do so in the future. To imply that it might is to fall victim to the propaganda and rumour-mongering which relentlessly seek to weaken the Church's position.  
Yours faithfully,  
CHARMIAN HEARNE,  
29 Crebber Street, SE22,  
September 11.

## Tropical forests

From Dr H. C. Dawkins  
Sir, Mr. Gareth Davies, in last Friday's (September 5) *Science Report*, suggests as a hopeful possibility that

If... foresters can create gaps without irreparable damage, then [tropical] forests could be cropped on a sustained basis, instead of being clear-felled. Timber could then be harvested in amounts which the forest can replace naturally.

Why the "if"? Why "could be"? There is nothing remotely new in these ideas, nor in the practice of them. Sustained-yield tropical silviculture without clear-felling goes back at least as far as 1856 in Burma and had become widespread in India by 1888 when the first tropical textbook on the subject was published; there are now several such books and journals.

The technique was latter carried to Malaysia, Queensland, Africa

and the Caribbean, with numerous variants according to local conditions. In all of these the dominant criterion was the natural regrowth of forest gaps, studies of which, some a little hasty but some very thorough, always preceded the silvicultural practice.

The origins of these particular "selection" and "shelterwood" systems were European. Mr. Davies may like to know that they had been routine in many temperate forests for a least four centuries before being introduced to the tropics.

As to the present, such systems are still practised in those fortunate but limited areas where governments and peoples have not destroyed their indigenous forests nor neglected their rural administration.  
Yours sincerely,  
H. C. DAWKINS,  
St John's College, Oxford,  
September 5.

## Art treasures Bill

From the Director of the Courtauld Institute Galleries  
Sir, When I became Director of the Birmingham City Museums and Art Gallery, in 1969, I discovered that in the late 1950s one of my predecessors had persuaded the city council to exercise its powers under a local by-law to dispose of works of art which were either "duplicate" or not considered "of any value" to the permanent collections. In other words, the "tidying up" envisaged by Mr. Richard Luce in his proposed legislation (report, August 31).

Some of the works sold included drawings by Joseph Southall and the Birmingham School and they fetched very little money, since at that time he and his fellow artists were out of fashion.

My chagrin at this news was increased when a colleague then showed me a recent London dealer's catalogue in which some of the sold items appeared, and where the Birmingham Art Gallery provenance was proudly given. The prices were, of course, very much enhanced.

Thus, Birmingham sold at the bottom of the market works which subsequently greatly increased in value, not to mention their historical significance. The saving of space thus effected was minimal, the financial gain likewise. Are our national museum trustees and directors to be given this dangerous power to sell? Talk of the family silver...  
Yours faithfully,  
DENNIS FARR, Director,  
Courtauld Institute Galleries,  
University of London,  
Woburn Square, WC1.

## Water music

From the Director of the Museum of East Anglian Life

Sir, I read with interest the letter from Dr Eric Chamberlain (September 4), about the use of water power to operate the bellows of church organs.

The example he quotes is by no means "the unique child of a local inventor". David Joy, an engineer, and William Holt, an organ builder, of Leeds, submitted a patent of October 8, 1856, for "improvements in hydraulic motive power engines and the application thereof to certain useful purposes". The hydraulic engines manufactured under this patent proved to be extremely successful and were widely used for organ blowing.

The blowing of organs was but one of the ingenious uses to which water/hydraulic power was put in the 19th century. Great presses, lifts, cranes, swing bridges and of course Tower Bridge itself were all hydraulically powered.

## The bitter end

From Dr Eryl C. Rouse

Sir, Dr Groumde-Peace (September 7) might like to try putting his sauce bottles (without lids) into a microwave oven to soften the contents before leaving them upside down overnight. He still will not drain every molecule out, but the flow is greatly improved.  
Yours faithfully,  
ERYL C. ROUSE,  
35 Pwlltyrochan Avenue,  
Colwyn Bay, Cwyd,  
September 7.

From Mrs Cynthia Whitfield  
Sir, Dr Groumde-Peace need complain no longer. He should instruct his housekeeper to add hot water to the nearly empty bottles and jars, shake well and use the resulting liquid to flavour gravies and stews.  
Yours faithfully,  
CYNTHIA WHITFIELD,  
55 Eden Park Avenue,  
Beckenham, Kent,  
September 7.

One recalls, too, the terrifying swish as the faulty valves of the forgers' press are put into operation in *The Engineer's Thumb*, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle!

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT SHORLAND-BALL,  
Director,  
Museum of East Anglian Life,  
Stowmarket, Suffolk,  
September 7.

From Mr Harold Glover  
Sir, The water-blown organ at Bushey, recalled by Dr Chamberlain, was by no means unique.

The ancient Greeks had an instrument known as the *organon hydraulikon*, which in Roman times became the *organum hydraulicum*. In both of these instruments wind was supplied or regulated by water power.

A more recent application of hydraulics to the organ was the "bird call" stop of the cinema organ. This was a small pipe, partly submerged in a dish of water, which required replenishment at regular intervals; but most of these birds have now sadly died of thirst.  
Yours faithfully,  
H. GLOVER,  
Reform Club,  
Pall Mall, SW1,  
September 5.

## Plugging a gap

From Mr John W. S. Preston  
Sir, In the course of my work I often have to carry and use electrical equipment. I find the 13-amp plug bulky and difficult to pack away in the equipment container.

Continental products have originally little plugs which exactly fit into a recess in the product's casing. But many UK suppliers cut the original one off. Why not leave it on and provide an adapter for the UK?  
Yours faithfully,  
JOHN W. S. PRESTON,  
Cheriton,  
10 Manor Way,  
South Croydon, Surrey,  
September 5.

## Finding money for the NHS

From the Director of the National Association of Health Authorities  
Sir, David Green (September 9) argues that tax financing of the NHS needs to go if we are to overcome the underfunding problems of the NHS. However, in the rush to find alternative methods of financing the NHS one should not underestimate the advantages of our present system.

Firstly, this system is a very efficient method of raising money. Any form of private insurance or charge system would inevitably use a significant proportion of the increase in health expenditure to cover extra administration costs.

Secondly, through the Government's resource allocation policy there is a relatively fair and rational means of planning the development of services. In contrast to the USA this avoids an unnecessary and expensive duplication of facilities. Furthermore, although the overall level of spending in the NHS as proportion of GDP is lower than in many developed countries, the services provided compare well with most health care systems.

## Motorway disaster

From Mr Vernon Wright  
Sir, Last night on television we were treated to the spectacle of a superintendent of the Metropolitan Police saying that the public knows the regulations — that U-turns are not allowed; the public knows that the breaks in the central reservation are for the emergency services' vehicles.

He neglected to mention something else the public also knows very well: that, because of the quality of today's traffic law enforcement there is little chance of a traffic criminal's being apprehended and, even where prosecution occurs, little likelihood of any significant punishment (one can even insure against disqualification from driving).

The problem will not be solved until society resolves to deal severely with traffic criminals and to prosecute insurance which mitigates criminal penalties.  
Yours faithfully,  
VERNON WRIGHT,  
L'Argonaute,  
6 Kestrel Close, Mewrow,  
Guildford, Surrey,  
September 10.

From the Chairman of the Development Commission  
Sir, The major hold-up on the M6 following the recent tragic accident (report, September 7), illustrates graphically again the inadequacy of the north-south motorway system caused principally by the lack of adequate trans-Pennine links.

If priority could now be given to completing the UK motorway box we would then have two north-south routes, easing the extreme pressures at peak times on the present route and enabling much more flexibility for traffic to use the west or east coast, according to congestion or inclement weather.

Not least, by completing the M1 to Newcastle and constructing a northern link motorway between Newcastle and the M6 at Carlisle, the east coast would get the benefit of increased accessibility and with it the undoubted upturn in economic activity that motorways bring.

One can think of no single infrastructure measure that would do more for the North-east as well as bringing benefit to motorway users than this.  
Yours sincerely,  
VINSON, Chairman,  
Development Commission,  
As from: Roddam Home Farm,  
Alnwick, Northumberland,  
September 9.

## Post haste

From Mr John A. Kemp  
Sir, Many complaints about various aspects of the conduct of the Post Office have been recorded lately. I am happy to be able to report an incident of a praiseworthy character which occurred last week in Cornwall.

A letter from my address was obligingly collected by our local postman (I live in a rather secluded area with no postbox within a mile) at 11.45 a.m., addressed to a bookshop in Falmouth.

At 2.30 p.m. the addressee telephoned me to ask a question about this letter, which they had just received. They are over five miles from my house.  
Yours sincerely,  
J. A. KEMP,  
Trenarth Cottage,  
Trenarth Lane, Constantine,  
Falmouth, Cornwall,  
September 9.

## Second-hand letters

From Mr Michael Grosvenor Myer  
Sir, Mr Peter Orr writes (September 8) of the danger of dictated copy being published unchecked. This applies not only to letters dictated to secretaries. I had occasion to telephone a review to a newspaper (not *The Times*) of a concert by Burl Ives.

In a fine rhetorical flourish, I asked how one could criticise an archetype and I heard over the line the copy-taker's typewriter taking me down word for word. What was my horror, on opening the paper the next morning, to find that I had publicly described the founding-father of the folk revival as an art type.  
Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL GROSVENOR MYER,  
34 West End,  
Haddenham, Cambridge.

Thirdly, the availability of health services to the population free at the time of use is not the cause of dissatisfaction that David Green asserts, but rather a source of reassurance to the general public and a matter of pride.

As for the public's satisfaction with the service itself a recent Marplan opinion poll commissioned by NAAHA showed that 88 per cent of those people questioned who had attended hospital or who had had a member of their family attend during the last two years, were satisfied with the treatment received.

Undoubtedly, additional Government expenditure on the NHS is needed to help health authorities meet the demand for health care.

Managerial changes have led to an improvement in cost efficiency and a considerable increase in the number of people treated in the NHS. This must give the Government confidence that any extra money allocated to the NHS budget will be money well spent.

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP HUNT, Director,  
National Association of Health Authorities,  
Garth House,  
47 Edgbaston Park Road,  
Birmingham, West Midlands,  
September 9.

## ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 14 1886

The first English Trades Union Congress was held in Manchester, 1886, with 34 delegates present.

HULL AND PARIS — A CONTRAST.  
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Within a week of each other, the National and the International Trade Union Congresses have been held — the one in the midst of the small, red brick, uninteresting houses and murky atmosphere of Hull; the other in the clear sunlight and amid the palaces, the art treasures, the palpitating political and intellectual life of the great historical city which Victor Hugo so often described as the centre of civilization. The difference between Hull and Paris was not, however, greater than the general character of the two Congresses. The placid content and self-sufficiency of the English trade unionists, the moan of anguish, the threat of revenge of the downtrodden Continental workmen, are brought into powerful relief by these two gatherings. The Belgians described themselves as the "Chinese of Europe" living as cheaply and receiving as little as the yellow man in San Francisco. The Germans and the Austrians spoke principally of police persecution, and of the political action which is to restore freedom in their country. The French, though more free, join with the other nations in formulating resolutions and enunciating principles which are to constitute the basis of a new social order that, in the imagination of its advocates, is not far removed from the millennium.

The English trade unionists, on the contrary, meet together as pure business men. They are not fired by any lofty aspirations. Without complaint, they impose upon themselves the wearisome business which does not admit of a single flit of oratory and puts poetical allusions altogether out of place. By dint of practice, they turn out a maximum amount of resolutions with a minimum amount of speaking. There are no apostles among them; enthusiasm and sentiment, appeals to fundamental principles and abstract justice would probably be ruled out of order. Year after year the same persons make their appearance...

In moments of relaxation the contrast was equally marked. There was little art and still less poetry about the meals served to the Congressmen at Hull. The drinks were potent, the viands heavy and nutritious in the extreme. All was simple and substantial. The foreign workmen, on the contrary, seek, in their banquets, to introduce what art and culinary skill are available for the price they are able to afford... A far larger proportion of women are present, a fairly good band is generally at hand, and the evening rarely ends without a song and a dance. By the decorations of the hall, and sometimes by the dresses of the singers and the waving of flags, a picturesque effect is produced, so that the influence of the gathering is also felt through the visual organs. At Hull a large number of delegates who have constituted themselves into a sort of social club, where the subscriptions are expended in bowls of punch, met one night for the purpose of thorough enjoyment. The first notion of enjoyment, however, consisted in the rigorous exclusion of the wives and female friends. The Continental workmen would have followed the very opposite course, and would have estimated the prospect of amusement in proportion to the number, youth, and charm of the ladies present...

The English delegates contented themselves with a sort of smoking concert, combined with ordinary recitations. The songs were nearly all inspired with that melancholy sort of philosophy so popular among the people of this country. The moral of "waiting till the clouds roll by" was taught in all these ditties.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE  
September 13: Divine Service was held in Cathie Parish Church this morning.

The sermon was preached by the Reverend Alastair Bennett, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, September 12: The Duke and Duchess of York this evening attended the Last Night of the Proms at the Royal Albert Hall.

Miss Helen Hughes and Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer were in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE  
September 12: Lady Angela Oswald has succeeded Lady Jean Rankins as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

### Birthdays today

Miss Sandra Blow, painter, 62; Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, CH, 71; Professor J.F. Coates, electrical engineer, 80; Sir James Cobban, former headmaster, Abingdon School, 77; Lord Cobbold, 83; Vice-Admiral Sir William Crawford, 80; Sir Paul Dean, MP, 80; Sir Leonard Mayall, Methodist Foyas, Archbishop of Thyatira and Great Britain, 62; Mr Michael Howard, composer and conductor, 65; Sir Hugh Mass, former High Court judge, 80; Sir Lewis Mayall, diplomat, 72; the Hon Angus Ogilvy, 59; Sir Peter Scott, CH, artist and ornithologist, 78; Air Marshal Sir Frederick Sowrey, 65; Mr Nicol Williamson, actor, 49.

### Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Luigi Cherubini, composer, Florence, 1760; Baron Alexander von Humboldt, naturalist and explorer, Berlin, 1769; DEATHS: Danie Alighieri, Ravenna, 1321; James Fenimore Cooper, novelist, Cooperstown, New York, 1851; Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, Walmer Castle, Kent, 1852; Augustus Pugin, architect, Ramsgate, 1852; Isadora Duncan, dancer, Nice, 1927; Tomas Masaryk, 1st President of Czechoslovakia, 1918-1935, Lány, 1937.

### Cormorant Club

The King of Jordan was present and proposed the toast to absent Cormorants at the fortieth anniversary reunion dinner of the Cormorant Club held on Friday, September 11, in the Painted Hall of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Other guests included Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, Lord Brimelow, Mr Denis Healey, CH, MP, General Sir Peter Whiteley, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin and Vice-Admiral Sir Kaye Edden, Captain T.R. Lee, RN, Charles Mr Gordon, the Cormorant Club Committee, president.

### Forthcoming marriages

Mr T.C.C. Gilchrist and Miss V. Baden-Powell  
The engagement is announced between Colin, younger son of the late Sir Finlay and Lady Gilchrist, of Cheval Place, London, SW7, and Victoria, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Baden-Powell, of Duns, Berwickshire, Scotland.

Mr R.E.E. Baxter and Miss L.S. Blacklock  
The engagement is announced between Robin Edward Elliot, younger son of Mr and Mrs Norman Baxter, of Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, and Lucinda Susan, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Michael Blacklock, of Stable House, Maxton, Roxburghshire.

Mr R.A. Ehrman and Miss K.L. Burnett  
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs John Ehrman, of Taynton, Oxfordshire, and Katharine, daughter of the late Mr Gordon Burnett and of Mrs Burnett, of Croydon, Surrey.

Mr R.M. Gayford and Miss C.M. Williams  
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of the late Mr E.D. Gayford and of Mrs Gayford, of Forbury, Lancashire, and Christine, daughter of the late Mr E.J. Williams and of Mrs Williams, of Wobley, Herefordshire.

Mr M.A. Leitch and Miss C. von und zur Mühlen  
The engagement is announced between Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs J.C.L. Leitch, of Bad Homburg, formerly Stratford-on-Avon, and Carissa, daughter of Dr and Frau Werner von und zur Mühlen, of Nicheim, West Germany.

## Making the best of celibacy

An excess of men over women in the population in future means that many males growing up now may never marry, and they will be forced to learn how to defy the received wisdom that life without sex is unhealthy.

It will become urgent, therefore, to restore some status to the concept of celibacy, and to establish a positive value for the single lifestyle. So far celibacy is mentioned on no-one's list of "sexual orientations" that must be granted equal respect: it is assumed to be discredited. But the alternative could be a very destructive brew of mental illness and sexual crime.

If such single men are to prevent themselves becoming seen as outcasts or misfits, they will need some sort of model to which they can refer for support, and by means of which they can hope to learn the tricks of psychological balance appropriate to their state.

The obvious candidate for such a model is the one organised and socially accepted system of male celibacy in British society, the Roman Catholic clergy.

Celibate clergy make up a group about whom a good body of knowledge exists, both from having been professionally studied by psychiatrists, and because the clergy themselves have learnt a great deal about it by reflecting on the joys and problems of celibacy as they know them.

They ought to be prepared to share what they have discovered. Ironically, priests are a better model for a secular revival of celibacy than they might have been 20 years ago, for the religious supports for celibacy have grown weaker in that time and the requirement itself is now seen by many as something to kick against. Particularly among younger priests there is a widespread wish that celibacy could become optional.



Harold Ward is one of more than 30 competitors who took part in Britain's first national Merrill's championship at the Ryedale Folk Museum at Hutton-le-Hole on the North Yorkshire Moors at the weekend.

Merrills, also known as Nine Men's Morris, is played with a wooden board with 24 holes in it. Opposing players each have nine pegs and need to get three in a line to score. The game dates back to Elizabethan times when people were used as playing pieces.

### Clifford Longley

## Making the best of celibacy

That feeling has therefore become one of the factors in the emotional difficulties they face; and it is likely to have an equivalent in the emotional life of a single man who is not a priest, and not necessarily religious at all. For both groups may now have to cope with a potential sense of resentment, which could grow into bitterness. Some of them could spend their lives mourning for the marriage they were not allowed to have. But just as the Catholic clergy are not immune to the snares of the single life, so they are particularly well-fitted to act as guides to other single people.

The predominant lesson of the clerical experience of celibacy is that it can, with care and effort, be made something very positive. The traditional defence of clerical celibacy is that by not being emotionally committed to one person a priest is more emotionally available to the rest; while the traditional criticism is that such a man runs the danger of fortifying his celibacy by developing a Manichean distaste for everybody else's sexuality, becoming nothing more than an embittered old prude; and probably a misogynist to boot.

But the balance is shifting towards the former, more optimistic view. While the Catholic clergy have been told by psychiatrists and have studied them, it is that celibacy is not easy, not necessarily any easier than marriage. But it can still be a successful route to personal maturity. How to do it can be learnt. And of all the ingredients necessary for such success, the most important would seem to be a conviction that the sacrifices entailed in celibacy can be given a meaning and purpose.

This suggests that a "secular" type of celibacy needs some similar type of commitment — and better a commitment to people than to things. A successful celibate, by this account,

would be someone who has made it his own genuine choice, even if the choice looks from the outside to be no more than the willing acceptance of what fate has decreed.

So the challenge to a celibate person is to put his unfulfilled capacity for sexual commitment to alternative use. It offers opportunities not open to the married, including the opportunity to develop the personality in ways that turns sexual vulnerability into creativity and sensitivity. A mature celibate, as many priests have proved, can possess qualities of sweetness, warmth and openness that are quite striking. In return they can attract much love. It is not an asexual condition, unless sex is defined merely genitality.

The sting in celibacy is not that it is a life without sex, but a life of emotional isolation, teetering on the brink of neurotic collapse or psychotic fantasy.

Many of the Catholic clergy have come to see the importance to themselves of a healthy emotional and social life. It is growing tendency for a priest to live alone has obliged him to establish a wider and less conventional network of relationships. Sometimes a particular woman will figure prominently in his emotional life. But the Catholic community in general has hardly woken up to the need to accept the need for this sort of social and emotional support.

Relationships with celibates have two sides to them; and it is not necessarily easy being on either side. There is a high risk that unless society in general learns that lesson from the one group which has refined a special knowledge of the art of celibacy, then the future surplus of men over women will produce a group of dissatisfied and frustrated unmarried men, having little stake in, or care for, the welfare of others — because all they have ever experienced from those others is rejection.

### St Edmund's College, Ware

Term starts today and finishes on December 12 with the carol service at 3 pm. Head of school is J.S. Boyle (Stapleton) and the head girl is Yasmin Kapadia. Captain of rugby is M.J.S. Da Costa. The Edmundian Association celebration of the Feast of St Edmund is on Sunday, November 15. Mass that day will be offered as a memorial for Canon Harold Winstone. Pilgrimage to Rome for Beatification of St Edmund is on Friday, November 14. Pope John Paul II, Friday to Monday, November 20 to 23.

### Felixstowe College

Autumn Term at Felixstowe College begins today. The new Deputy Headmistress is Mrs A. Croft and the head girl is Mrs B. Patterson. Mrs B. Patterson has been appointed as head of sixth form and head of modern languages. The London Old Girls' reunion is on Saturday, November 14, and will be held at the school. The play *The Silver Sword* on December 12.

### Today's royal engagements

The Duke and Duchess of York will visit the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield, at 11.30. The Star newspaper at 12.30. They will attend a reception and luncheon at Sheffield Town Hall at 1.05; and visit the Northern General Hospital at 3.05.

The Princess Royal, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment), will visit the 1st Battalion in Werl, Federal Republic of Germany until tomorrow.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend a reception in aid of St Mary's Save the Baby Fund at Sotheby's, New Bond Street, at 7.00.

### Marriages

Mr S. Dumbill and Miss C.H. Weiss  
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 12, 1987, at Greyfriars, Oxford, of Mr Simon Dumbill, son of Mr and Mrs Dumbill, and Miss Charlotte Hermin Weiss, daughter of the late Major Charles Weiss, CBE, DSO, CEng, (RE, ret), and Mrs Lesley Anne Weiss.

The bride was given in marriage by Mr Reginald A. Mathewson, and was attended by her sisters Miss Lesley Weiss and Miss Emma Weiss. Mr Brian Edwards was best man.

The honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr P.H. Bartlett and Miss M. Micheli  
The marriage took place in Genoa, Italy, on Saturday, September 12, of Mr Peter Hiron Bartlett, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Michael Bartlett, of Yelverton, and Miss Signora Isabella Micheli, only daughter of Signor and Signora Micheli, of Genoa.

Mr J.N. Raymond and Miss J.V.C.L. Mather  
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 12, at St Nicholas Church, Hereford, between Mr John Nicholas Raymond, only son of Mr and Mrs John Raymond, of Winslade Down, Basingstoke, Hampshire, and Miss Julie Mather, only daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Mather, of Berthlywyd, Nantgwynedd, Gwynedd. The Rev John Jenkins officiated assisted by Don Charles Hallinan, OSB, and Father Timothy Lipscomb.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr Douglas Blyth, was attended by Arabella Sharpe, daughter of Mr Andrew Fox-Pitt, Sophie Johnstone, Louise Stanley, Thomas Butterfield, Alexander Ling, Bruno Lacey, Sonny Mallett and Harry Wrey. Mr Nigel McNair-Smith was best man.

The reception was held at the Old Manor, Elfield, of Mr and Mrs Basil de Ferrand and the honeymoon is being spent in Tuscany.

### Hereford Cathedral School

Autumn Term began last Thursday at Hereford Cathedral School. Mr Wallace Garland has taken over as Chairman of Governors and Dr Howard Tomlinson succeeds Mr Barry Sutton as Headmaster. Mr Stephen Sides is the new Headmaster of the Preparatory School, which has come under the Aegis of the Senior School. Mr Robert Kirby and Mrs Francesca Rutter join the staff. Ross Spicer is head of school. Old Herefordians day is on October 10. Term ends on December 17.

### St Nicholas Montessori

Autumn Term begins today at St Nicholas, teacher training college for the Montessori Method of Education. The part-time and full-time courses will be undertaken over one year, incorporating three twelve week terms. The Diplomas for graduation will be awarded by the Lord Mayor of Westminster on December 5.

### Reception

European Council for Non-Destructive Testing  
Dr G. Oates, President of the European Council for Non-Destructive Testing, yesterday opened the 4th European Conference on Non-Destructive Testing after a reception held at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre. Mr T.J. Baugh, President of the British Institute of Non-Destructive Testing, attended.

Mr Ahmed E.H. Jaffer, Chairman of the English Speaking Union of Pakistan and Honorary Joint Treasurer of its International Council, has arrived in Brussels to attend international council meetings and is staying at the Sheraton Hotel.

## OBITUARY

### LORD RHODES, KG

From mill hand to international statesman



himself at the age of twelve.

Lord Rhodes, KG, PC, DFC and Bar, who died on September 11 at the age of 92, rose from the humblest of beginnings to achieve distinction both as a North Country man who cared passionately for his locality, and as an international figure celebrated for his energetic pursuit of British trading interests abroad.

After 19 years as Labour Member of Parliament for Ashton-under-Lyne, he was made a life peer in 1964, and served until 1967 as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, a post which he had already occupied briefly in the 1950-51 Labour Government. He was Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire from 1968 to 1971, and in 1972 became one of the few politicians to be honoured with the Order of the Garter.

He was a blunt and forthright man, whose formidable strength of character enabled him, as he would put it, "to get things done". He built his own woollens factory from nothing in the West Riding between the wars and was internationally renowned for his practical knowledge of the textile industry.

But he was also respected for the common sense which he brought to bear on wider problems, notably in Anglo-Chinese relations. He played a significant role, for example, in instigating the Queen's visit to China in 1986.

Hervey Rhodes was born on August 12, 1895. His parents had both been manual workers in the local mill and he began work as a mill hand

1938 and was an active organizer on the Home Front during the Second World War. After just failing to win the Royton constituency in the 1945 General Election, he was returned for Ashton-under-Lyne at a by-election in that same year.

For the rest of his life, he combined an active public life in the North-West with a series of overseas trade missions which helped promote British interests in many parts of the world. He visited China several times at the head of parliamentary trade delegations, and he was a principal architect of British Government funding for the building of Hong Kong's mass transit railway system.

He remained throughout a man of conspicuous independence on one occasion in 1951, he disclosed that he had sent a blunt telegram to Herbert Morrison, then Foreign Secretary, who was visiting Egypt to hold negotiations over the future of the Sudan. Rhodes feared for Lancashire's interests in a Sudanese cotton-growing enterprise. It was an audacious move for a junior Minister but he survived.

A keen chorister and cornetist in his youth, Rhodes was an active patron of music and art and was a close friend of Lowry. He was an honorary member of the Royal Northern College of Music and received honorary doctorates from Bradford and Manchester universities.

He married, in 1925, Ann Bradbury, who died in 1983. He leaves two daughters.

### SIR KENNETH BARRINGTON

Sir Kenneth Barrington, who died on September 11, was a quintessential City man, a merchant banker of the old school. He was 76.

He was an architect of the City's self-regulation code drawn up in 1972 to deal with what he called the "very considerable jungle" that had developed in takeovers and mergers.

Kenneth Charles Peto Barrington was born on August 27, 1911, and educated at St Paul's School. Later he qualified as an accountant.

Apart from war service in the Royal Navy, he spent his whole working life with Morgan Grenfell, which he joined in 1929-14 days before the Wall Street collapse. He became a director in 1961.

Barrington was a guiding light of the corporate finance activities of Morgan Grenfell in the immediate post-war world. He and Sir George Erskine were responsible for a major proportion of the

financings or corporate transactions, ranging from foreign issues to the denationalization of steel in the early 1950s, that were carried out in the City of that period.

By the 1960s there was great public disquiet over the pattern of takeovers — in the corporate phase of "Big is beautiful" — and the subject was still an active political issue when Barrington became chairman of the Issuing Houses Association in 1970. He chaired the City's working party set up to counter pressure for a statutory code.

They drew up the third edition of the voluntary Take-over Code, introducing the famous Rule 35, providing that anyone obtaining 40 per cent of voting rights in a company must make a bid for the rest of the equity, and making it clear that those who failed to conduct themselves according to the Code could be denied access to the facilities of the UK securities markets.

### LORNE GREENE

Lorne Greene, the Canadian character actor who played Ben Cartwright in the long-running television series *Bonanza*, died on September 11. He was 72.

Born in Ottawa on February 12, 1915, he originally sought a career as a chemical engineer, but he took up acting and directing plays when he entered Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

He went into radio, becoming chief newscaster of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. His deep, resonant voice earned him the title "The Voice of Canada".

After serving in the Second World War with the Royal Canadian Air Force, he returned to radio but early in the 1950s he moved to New York, where he studied acting, did television work and appeared in Broadway plays.

He returned to Toronto and co-founded the Jupiter Theatre and the Academy of Radio Arts, where he was affectionately known by his students as "Dean Greene".

In 1954, he made his first Hollywood film, *The Silver Chalice*. Later pictures included *Autumn Leaves*, *Peyton Place* and *Earthquake*.

But the cinema came second to his career in television. In 1956, he starred



with Rupert Davies in a British series, *Sailor of Fortune*. Three years later, he was noticed by a producer after having made a guest appearance in *Wagon Train*, and was cast for the new project which became *Bonanza*. It was said to be the first Western television in colour.

It brought international fame. Immediately recognizable with his silver hair, strong dark eyebrows and handsome, weatherbeaten face, Greene played the patriarchal owner of the Ponderosa Ranch in the silver mining area of Nevada.

*Bonanza* was unusual among Western series in

concentrating less on action than on human drama, and particularly the relationship between Ben Cartwright and his three sons. It ran for twelve years and at its peak of popularity in the early '60s claimed 40 million viewers in 80 countries. On the strength of it, Greene topped the bill at the London Palladium in 1966.

After *Bonanza*, his best-known television vehicle was the space fantasy *Battlestar Galactica*. His many other television credits included *Alex Haley's Roots*, *The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald*, *Griff* and *Code Red*.

He was also known as the commercial spokesman for Alpo dog food.

He was due to take up the role of Ben Cartwright again later this month in a television film, *Bonanza: The Next Generation*.

Greene was, at various times, chairman of the National Wildlife Foundation and of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation. He served also on the board of directors of the American Horse Protection Association.

He was twice married. There were two children of the first marriage and one of the second.

### MR FREDERICK W. MACKENZIE

Mr Frederick Mackenzie, who has died aged 75, was the man who patented Letraset, the method of producing lettering which represented a minor revolution in printing.

Frederick Wilson Mackenzie was born in Leith on March 29, 1912. His printing education began when he won a scholarship to the LCC school of Photo Engraving and Lithography in Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

When he finished his training in 1928 he was unable to obtain an apprenticeship but found a job as an artist in the then new silk screen printing industry. He worked for the Sun Engraving Company at Watford before setting up his own specialised print shop.

During the war he was commissioned in the Royal Engineers' Survey Unit, engaged in map compilation, and was seconded to Military Intelligence where he produced psychological warfare material.

Mackenzie was a man of immense energy of ideas which he projected into technology, management at

technical training and design. There was more than a touch of the artist in all he did.

After the war he taught at the Bolt Court printing school, helping to turn out skilled labour for the screen printing industry, now growing rapidly.

In 1948 a visit to the United States sparked off an idea that was to lead to the invention of Letraset. He tried to import a process he saw there, but was frustrated by the import restrictions of the time.

But he worked on a similar idea, which developed into the "wet" Letraset system. To market it a consortium was formed between him and James Shand and Clifford (Dai) Davies. It was demonstrated at a 1957 international exhibition in Brussels and elsewhere. "Dry" Letraset followed.

High-quality work which would once have involved elaborate printing could now be done, cheaply, in offices, studios and people's homes, simply by pressing a transfer on a sheet of paper.

In 1962 illness forced

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

**Births**  
Mr and Mrs J. J. Smith have a son, James, born September 10, 1987, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.  
Mr and Mrs R. D. Jones have a daughter, Emily, born September 11, 1987, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Glasgow.  
Mr and Mrs A. B. White have a son, Thomas, born September 12, 1987, at St. John's Hospital, London.  
Mr and Mrs C. E. Black have a daughter, Sarah, born September 13, 1987, at St. Peter's Hospital, Edinburgh.  
Mr and Mrs F. G. Green have a son, David, born September 14, 1987, at St. James' Hospital, Dublin.  
Mr and Mrs H. I. Brown have a daughter, Anna, born September 15, 1987, at St. George's Hospital, Cardiff.  
Mr and Mrs K. L. Taylor have a son, Christopher, born September 16, 1987, at St. David's Hospital, Swansea.  
Mr and Mrs M. N. Evans have a daughter, Rebecca, born September 17, 1987, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs O. P. Roberts have a son, William, born September 18, 1987, at St. Mary's Hospital, Plymouth.  
Mr and Mrs Q. R. Wilson have a daughter, Victoria, born September 19, 1987, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Aberdeen.  
Mr and Mrs S. T. Moore have a son, Alexander, born September 20, 1987, at St. John's Hospital, Belfast.  
Mr and Mrs U. V. Hall have a daughter, Isabella, born September 21, 1987, at St. Peter's Hospital, Norwich.  
Mr and Mrs W. X. Young have a son, Benjamin, born September 22, 1987, at St. James' Hospital, Southampton.  
Mr and Mrs Y. Z. Allen have a daughter, Charlotte, born September 23, 1987, at St. George's Hospital, Ipswich.  
Mr and Mrs A. D. King have a son, Matthew, born September 24, 1987, at St. David's Hospital, Hereford.  
Mr and Mrs B. E. Wright have a daughter, Sophia, born September 25, 1987, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Worcester.  
Mr and Mrs C. F. Scott have a son, Daniel, born September 26, 1987, at St. Mary's Hospital, Gloucester.  
Mr and Mrs D. G. Adams have a daughter, Olivia, born September 27, 1987, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Hereford.  
Mr and Mrs E. H. Baker have a son, Jacob, born September 28, 1987, at St. John's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs F. I. Clark have a daughter, Amelia, born September 29, 1987, at St. Peter's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs G. J. Lewis have a son, Noah, born September 30, 1987, at St. James' Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs H. K. Hall have a daughter, Grace, born October 1, 1987, at St. George's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs I. L. Young have a son, Samuel, born October 2, 1987, at St. David's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs J. M. Allen have a daughter, Hannah, born October 3, 1987, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs K. N. King have a son, Isaac, born October 4, 1987, at St. Mary's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs L. O. Wright have a daughter, Lily, born October 5, 1987, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs P. Q. Scott have a son, Benjamin, born October 6, 1987, at St. John's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs R. S. Adams have a daughter, Chloe, born October 7, 1987, at St. Peter's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs T. U. Baker have a son, Nathaniel, born October 8, 1987, at St. James' Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs V. W. Clark have a daughter, Zoe, born October 9, 1987, at St. George's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs X. Y. Young have a son, Levi, born October 10, 1987, at St. David's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs Z. A. King have a daughter, Leah, born October 11, 1987, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs B. C. Wright have a son, Judah, born October 12, 1987, at St. Mary's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs D. E. Scott have a daughter, Ruth, born October 13, 1987, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs F. G. Adams have a son, Simon, born October 14, 1987, at St. John's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs H. I. Baker have a daughter, Miriam, born October 15, 1987, at St. Peter's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs J. K. Clark have a son, Benjamin, born October 16, 1987, at St. James' Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs L. M. Young have a daughter, Rachel, born October 17, 1987, at St. George's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs N. O. King have a son, Isaac, born October 18, 1987, at St. David's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs P. Q. Wright have a daughter, Leah, born October 19, 1987, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs R. S. Scott have a son, Judah, born October 20, 1987, at St. Mary's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs T. U. Adams have a daughter, Ruth, born October 21, 1987, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs V. W. Baker have a son, Simon, born October 22, 1987, at St. John's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs X. Y. Clark have a daughter, Miriam, born October 23, 1987, at St. Peter's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs Z. A. Young have a son, Benjamin, born October 24, 1987, at St. James' Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs B. C. King have a daughter, Rachel, born October 25, 1987, at St. George's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs D. E. Wright have a son, Isaac, born October 26, 1987, at St. David's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs F. G. Scott have a daughter, Leah, born October 27, 1987, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs H. I. Adams have a son, Judah, born October 28, 1987, at St. Mary's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs J. K. Baker have a daughter, Ruth, born October 29, 1987, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs L. M. Clark have a son, Simon, born October 30, 1987, at St. John's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs N. O. Young have a daughter, Miriam, born October 31, 1987, at St. Peter's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs P. Q. King have a son, Benjamin, born November 1, 1987, at St. James' Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs R. S. Wright have a daughter, Rachel, born November 2, 1987, at St. George's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs T. U. Scott have a son, Isaac, born November 3, 1987, at St. David's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs V. W. Adams have a daughter, Leah, born November 4, 1987, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs X. Y. Baker have a son, Judah, born November 5, 1987, at St. Mary's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs Z. A. Clark have a daughter, Ruth, born November 6, 1987, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs B. C. Young have a son, Simon, born November 7, 1987, at St. John's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs D. E. King have a daughter, Miriam, born November 8, 1987, at St. Peter's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs F. G. Wright have a son, Benjamin, born November 9, 1987, at St. James' Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs H. I. Scott have a daughter, Rachel, born November 10, 1987, at St. George's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs J. K. Adams have a son, Isaac, born November 11, 1987, at St. David's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs L. M. Baker have a daughter, Leah, born November 12, 1987, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs N. O. Clark have a son, Judah, born November 13, 1987, at St. Mary's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs P. Q. Young have a daughter, Ruth, born November 14, 1987, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs R. S. King have a son, Simon, born November 15, 1987, at St. John's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs T. U. Wright have a daughter, Miriam, born November 16, 1987, at St. Peter's Hospital, Exeter.  
Mr and Mrs V. W. Scott have a son, Benjamin, born November 17, 198







## THE ARTS

## A big blow

Invited by Edna Everage to "dredge the sewers of your imagination" and say something perfectly foul, Cliff Richard came up with "Blow dry" and was immediately whisked off-set on a kind of retractor seat, doing his utmost to look surprised. He also contrived to appear delighted when his boss threatened to breast-feed him. *The Dame Edna Experience* (LWT, Saturday) was nothing if not well-rehearsed, with Mr Richard, Sean Connery and Mary Whitehouse dancing to the ringmistress's whip as though

## TELEVISION

jollying their way through a nightmare charity event. This conception of the talk-show as "a monologue interrupted by total strangers" has brought British popular television a giant stride closer to America. Ten minutes into *Blat* (BBC1, yesterday) we were told that its title was untranslatable, although "fraud" may have been somewhere near the mark. This drama of convoluted international chicanery had the estimable Alfred Molina as a Georgian black-marketeer sprung from his cushy prison cell to bring his criminal instincts to bear on the London Stock Exchange. Speaking fluent 1970s Anglo-American demotic and wearing a *Saturday Night Fever* suit like a galleon under full sail, Mr Molina did his Soviet bosses the unexpected service of fingering Robert Hardy's fraudulent tractor deal. Getting his just deserts, he wound up in the promised land of America frowning over a hamburger.

Based on an idea by its director, Edward Bennett, and scripted by Andrew Nickolds and Stan Hey, *Blat* had all the mechanics of a comedy — not least its espousal of non-naturalistic improbability. But comedy needs jokes, particularly when it seeks to make serious points about *glasnost* or the practices of the City of London. If Mr Hardy's climactic condemnation of secrecy really was the meat of the thing, then it appeared to be in the wrong sandwich.

Martin Cropper

## Still hope for the musical hit

## Serious stuff

"We're in for another season of shock-rock musicals", Highbrow declared.

"What's that?" the young waiter interrupted. "Is shock-rock a new group? Have they got a video?"

"Sorry, son", Lowbrow replied. "but our friend is just doing his professional routine. You're welcome to join us for his lecture."

As the waiter scurried away, Middlebrow said diplomatically: "I don't think High is going to lecture us like his students. I think he's invented a new genre, and he wants to define it."

Highbrow beamed. "Shock-rock refers to the over-hyped pop-rock musical spectacles imported from England. We've got *Cats*, *Les Miz* and *Starlight Express* now, and we're being threatened with *Chess* and *Time* this season. They're theatrical junk-food."

"Hey, wait a minute", Low exclaimed. "This is a lousy way to start our annual discussion of the new theatre season. My friends loved those shows, as well as *Evita* and *Superstar*. And I saw *Hair* and *Bye Bye Birdie* in the old days. The rock musical started in America. Rock music is what I danced to when I was in business school. I like shock — er, pop-rock!"

"I'm afraid that's the point", sighed Highbrow. "Shock-rock is beloved of the masses while Stephen Sondheim shows end up in the red. Want to take bets on which they'll be reviving when your kids are our age?"

"I think we'll be happier if we just hear what other shows are opening", Mid declared. "We've had such bad luck these past three years with American musicals. Any hopes?"

"It's hopeful that several are scheduled in spite of the financial risk", Low commented. "The Broadway season opens in October with *Rozz*, a musical version of the film *Madame Rosa*, with Georgia Brown in the Simone Signoret role and Hal Prince directing. Then there's *Teddy and Alice*, about President Theodore Roosevelt and his daughter, who inspired the tune 'Alice Blue Gown'."

The Vivian Beaumont Theater at Lincoln Center is starting its season with a

## THEATRE IN AMERICA

Holly Hill cranes an ear to three experts discussing the forthcoming New York season

revival of Cole Porter's *Anything Goes*, and revivals of *Cabaret* and *Follies* are scheduled. Of course, *High Follies* is by Sondheim, and we know you're going to be at the new Sondheim-James Lapine musical *Into the Woods*. It's based on tales by the brothers Grimm and supposedly describes what happened after 'happily ever after'. That and *Phantom of the Opera* are the Big Events this autumn."

"Depends on your point of view", Highbrow commented. "For me the two big attrac-



Joel Grey stars in *Cabaret*, returning to the Beaumont

tions will be at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Their Next Wave Festival opens with Peter Brook's *The Mahabharata*, and includes Peter Selman's New York directorial debut with *Zangeneh*, an English version of the Russian futurist poet Velimir Khlebnikov's 1922 drama."

Lowbrow's eyes clouded. "Please, please I beg you, don't make those two your selections for what Mid and I agree to see."

"I'll agree to no foreigners if you spare me the shock-rock", High stated.

"Oh, really", Middlebrow protested. "Now sit still and

listen to my favourite upcoming shows.

"First of all, John Malkovich and Joan Allen are starring in Lanford Wilson's new play, *Burn This!*, on Broadway. Off Broadway we're getting Christopher Durang's new comedy, *Laughing Wild* at Playwrights Horizons. A.R. Gurney Jr's *Another Antigone* and David Mamet's *Speed-the-Plow* at the Newhouse Theater of Lincoln Center.

"The Manhattan Theatre Club is planning a season which sounds promising: Terence McNally's *Frankie and Johnny in the Claire de Lune*, a love-story about over-40 singles; Michael Blakemore directing the first play of Don DeLillo; Beth Henley's *The Debutante*; Ball and Ayckbourn's *Woman in Mind*.

"You both like to tease me about loving British plays, and the Ayckbourn is just one that we'll be seeing. On Broadway there will be *Breaking the Code* with Derek Jacobi, and the Public Theater will probably do David Hare's one-act *Bay of Nices* and *Wrecked Eggs*."

"You're getting into my territory now", High responded. "Don't forget that the Public is definitely bringing over Caryl Churchill's *Serious Money* and that the Newhouse will have *Sarafina* by Mbongeni Ngema."

"Funny, though, the idea I get the biggest kick out of is one that Jules Feiffer cooked up. He and the director John Tillingier are working on something called *Urban Blight* for the Manhattan Theatre Club. It will be vignettes they've commissioned by playwrights who have been invited to write on anything that annoys them. I'm going to choose that and the Sondheim-Lapine *Into the Woods* for us to attend."

"You could have done worse", Low said with a sigh of relief. "Therefore I choose *Phantom of the Opera* and the revival of *Anything Goes*."

"I have trouble because I like so much", Mid fussed. "For sure I want you to see *Burn This!* and I can't make up my mind between the new Durang and the new Caryl Churchill and the new Ayckbourn, and I almost forgot *Breaking the Code*..."



Georgia Brown in the new musical *Rozz*, which opens the Broadway season on October 1

After a history of false starts and vanishing tricks, the Royalty now resumes its bid for a permanent place on the theatrical map. In any case, from its opening show and clear-cut policy (of late Victorian and 20th-century revivals) it seems that the Royalty Theatre Company is seriously in the business of reconciling quality with survival.

Even if the opening event turns out to be no more than a loss-leader, the company will have done London a service with this overdue revival, which is as big a treat as its casting promised. The director is Donald Sinden, who is not a man to linker about with tradition. There are no substantial excavations and Sinden has declined the chance of launching the original four-act text. What we get is the standard text played straight down the line by a crack team.

To start with the small parts, there is Ken Wynne's aria, an exquisitely pained monial, thrown into peroxysms resembling acid indigestion at the sound of Algie

## THEATRE IN LONDON

## The Importance of Being Earnest

Royalty

massacring "He Remains an Englishman" on the off-stage boudoir grand. Prism and Chasuble are given the luxury casting of Phyllida Law and Harold Innocent, as two superbly contrasted victims of moral rectitude, twisted into stark contrast to their outspoken betters. Like the rest of the company, they achieve their effects through wicked, vocal parody of the conventional tones of exhortation, admonition and uplift.

Likewise, Clive Francis's Jack takes his role as guardian very seriously indeed; even in berating Algie over the cucumber sandwiches, his voice rises into a vibrato of

self-righteousness which falls upon Denis Lawson's dapper, invincibly self-satisfied Algie like water off a duck's back.

Contrast between the two girls is pushed to the limit in Gabrielle Drake's Gwendolene and Natalie Ogle's Cecily: Drake statuesque behind an armour-plated smile, her voice rising to a near hoot which in time will outdo her mother's; and Ogle playing the unspoilt country girl for long enough to put others off their guard and then moving in for the epigrammatic kill.

Wendy Hiller's Lady Bracknell negotiates the handbag trap by placing a hand over her heart and getting over the line at top speed. Otherwise, her performance is an exotic banquet of intoned, explosive, swooping and thunderclap speech, with not one predictable inflexion in her portrait of the prototype monster. Carl Toms's Adam interiors supply a fitting pleasure-ground for this delectable party.

Irving Wardle

## Timely rallying-call

## PROMENADE CONCERTS

BBCSO/Elder  
Albert Hall/  
Radio 3/BBC1 and 2

antly international ones, including Joan Arc's farewell aria from Tchaikovsky's *The Maid of Orleans*, sung radiantly by Felicity Palmer. Smetana's Overture to *The Bartered Bride* (choreographed on the spot — literally — by the Promenaders) and, so that the superpowers might remain in balance, the vastly orchestrated Symphonic Dances from Bernstein's *West Side Story*.

In the relatively serious first half the Bernstein was joined by a rousing performance of Walton's "Spitfire" Prelude and Fugue and by the

Vienna PO/  
Abbado  
Albert Hall/  
Radio 3/BBC1

It was the cohesive thrust of the first movement which mostly caught the ear, and the architectural sense which built the sound towards a single, massive climax. In the Scherzo, Abbado perhaps allowed his glorious strings to rampage a little too enthusiastically over a woodwind section which, whatever its other qualities, does not believe in brute strength as a viable musical weapon. But, even in a very brisk Trio, room was made for some lovely nuances.

There were plenty more in the Adagio, which Abbado kept flowing freely where a weaker-minded conductor might have lingered and savoured the sheer grace of the

admirably concentrated drama and lyricism in Kun Woo Paik's reading of Liszt's First Piano Concerto.

The hi-jinks began in earnest with the second set of Malcolm Arnold's English Dances, light music of the very highest quality which was encouraged on its way by an extra member of the percussion section, a giant toy panda. They continued, riotously, in the Hornpipe of Henry Wood's Fantasia on British Sea Songs, though in its quieter moments this work offered some beautifully shaped solo playing from the cellist Timothy Hugh in "Tom Bowling" and from David Thomas's oboe in "Home, Sweet Home". Of course, there were "Jerusalem" and "Land of Hope and Glory" besides, but it seems fair to devote my last words on the scene to two heroes among a whole orchestra of them.

Stephen Pettitt

playing. Even in the Finale, subtle beauties remained: a cello/bass recitative moulded unanimously into something of rare expressive power; for instance, or a passage where the violas managed to strike up the most chamber-like rapport with the women's chorus, fully 30 yards away.

But by this time choral grandeur was dominant. The Dutch bass Robert Holl began the vocal entertainment in fine, impassioned vein: the other soloists (Karita Mattila, Alfreda Hodgson, Jerry Hadley) projected well from beneath the organ loft, and a mighty body of singers (London Symphony Chorus, BBC Symphony Chorus) responded with admirable alertness. Abbado swept like a scythe through the final bars, and this magnificent orchestra completed a memorable visit to a roar of appreciation.

Richard Morrison

David Wade

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Few, if any, bands rate such definitive cult status as the Flamin' Groovies from San Francisco. After 22 years together without a glimmer of a hit in either Britain or America, the nucleus comprising the guitarist Cyril Jordan and the bassist George Alexander remains intact. At their first British date in roughly a decade, the pair of them, now joined by two other Bay Area musicians, Paul Zahl (drums) and Jack Johnson (guitar), looked like workworn dummies come to life.

Jordan's quick little body swerves were the sort of rock-star moves that were fashionable with the likes of Dave Davies and Brian Jones in the early Sixties, and the group's music gave a similar impression. Efficient facelifts of The Who's "Call Me Lightning" and Larry Williams' "Slow Down" mingled with the jangly guitar chords that glued together originals like their best-known song, "Shake Some Action" and a raucous version of Peter Case's "Million Miles Away".

A dated formula indeed, but it was remarkable to see the following night how few changes R.E.M. from Athens, Georgia, have wrought on its basic structure to arrive at their current state of grace as American cult darlings of the Eighties. Peter Buck scooped much the same sort of bright arpeggios from his guitar while, no doubt unconsciously, mimicking Keith Richards's shambling style of

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## MONDAY PAGE

# Owning up... a step forward

Have the Americans any solutions to the questions raised by Cleveland — the identification and treatment of both abusers and abused? Donna Leigh-Kille reports

**R**oland Summit, MD, one of America's leading experts on child sexual abuse, says that he cannot think of a case of alleged abuse in his country that bears exact comparison to Cleveland.

As head physician of the Community Consultation Service of the Harbor-UCLA Medical Centre in Torrance, California, and a consultant in many of the most controversial cases of child sex abuse, Summit is not short of experience. He was an adviser in the first successful prosecution of a mass sex abuse case (the Country Walk case in Florida in 1985), when the owners of a pre-school centre were found guilty of abusing their charges.

The number of reported cases of child abuse in America is doubling every two years. According to the National Centre on Child Abuse and Neglect, between 60,000 and 100,000 children under 18 are sexually abused each year. Toll-free child abuse telephone hot-lines in all 50 states register complaints and the social services, hospital staffs, schools and the police are mandated to report suspected cases to the Child Protective Service, which was originally introduced in the 1970s to deal with physical abuse.

Better reporting may have swelled the numbers, but professionals believe that child abuse is still grossly under-reported.

Summit was called in as a consultant on a case in Jordan, Minnesota, which he says does bear some relation to Cleveland. Jordan is a small rural town, its inhabitants mainly blue-collar workers. In 1983, more than 40 children who were believed to have been sexually abused were removed from their parents after physical examinations, and placed in foster-homes.

Twenty-three adults were eventually charged with being part of a ring who abused their own children and others. Only two of the accused ever appeared in court. They were acquitted, and the

remaining defendants were passively incarcerated when the county attorney dismissed the charges.

The Juvenile Bureau called in Summit to help determine whether the children should be returned to their parents (most were but the judge ruled that four should remain with their foster families) and he believes that the case fell apart when the charges moved from sexual abuse to allegations by some of the children of ritual murder and organized pornography.

Three children appeared in court, an 11-year-old boy, a 10-year-old girl and a boy of six. They recounted their testimony when returned to their parents. Summit finds this predictable: "If we know anything about child sex abuse at

all, we know that the first response of the victim is to protect the offender from discovery." Once the criminal case collapsed, Vocal, a national group set up in 1979 by a father who claimed to be wrongly accused of abuse, launched a multi-million dollar lawsuit against the prosecution agencies.

The response from the Appeal court, in February this year, which dismissed the suit, is, to date, considered one of the most important pronouncements on the legal status of children involved in sex abuse cases: "Corroboration in investigation is not necessary for the arrest of an individual for a sexual crime. The testimony of the victim is. The complaint is grounds for the arrest."

The impact of medical evidence



Breaking the cycle: Dr Henry Giaretto (above centre, with offenders who were themselves molested as children) founded the first training centre for professionals; (left) a distraught British mother outside the hospital where her baby is being held

may be tempted to rely more on medical evidence. The American method of physical examination is almost identical to that used in Britain.

Dr Jeff Gilbert, an expert witness in many court cases covering child sexual abuse, claims (as experts have in Britain) that the majority of medical professionals are not properly trained to carry out such examinations.

If the admissibility of physical and oral evidence, and the means by which it is obtained, remains controversial on both sides of the Atlantic, there is one area in which America claims to be far in advance of Britain: the development of treatment programmes that actually encourage child sex offenders to come forward voluntarily, before they have been reported for their crime, and so avoid the repeated interrogation, or examination, of children.

The Institute for the Commu-

ity as Extended Family in San Jose, California, has provided professional and self-help treatment to more than 6,000 sexually abused children and their families since it was founded 16 years ago; it claims to have the highest

## 'The parents who are referred for treatment frequently claim to have been abused as children'

confession rate in the country due to its programme. Its founder Dr Henry Giaretto, a humanistic psychologist, says that fewer than 1 per cent of those treated at the institute molest children again.

In 1977 the institute became the world's first training centre for professionals in the treatment of child sexual abuse, and its workshops have resulted in 160 treat-

## 'The treatment programmes encourage child sex offenders to come forward voluntarily'

ment centres throughout America, Canada and Australia. Although Giaretto has visited Britain, he has not yet inspired similar centres here. He considers that the British are much slower than most other countries in establishing effective treatment.

Giaretto restricts his treatment to families in which a child has been the victim of incest or has been abused by a father figure or family friend. Abusers — and hence their families — are often referred to him by the courts and, surprisingly frequently, by their spouses. "Sexual abuse in low-income groups is more visible. They are more likely to have a social worker who might spot it. In middle-class families it is easier to keep the secret within the family." He notes that it is among the middle classes that the approach for help often comes from the offender.

It is a condition of treatment at the centre that an abuser first reports himself to the police or Child Protection Service, and moves out of the family home. If he is reluctant, he is visited by a "veteran father", a molester like himself but who is well-advanced in the treatment programme. The offender is warned of the dangers of staying, the probability of his molesting his child again, and persuaded that it would be unfair to have the victim removed from the home instead. Frequently the

Many, he says, simply cannot believe what is going on, even after their child has repeatedly told them. In his experience, the children who respond least well are those deserted emotionally by their mothers.

He counsels each member of the family separately, including the abused child's siblings, who, in the case of incest, may be harbouring feelings of resentment against a brother or sister who seemed to be receiving "preferential" treatment from a parent. But although the rest of the family will eventually receive treatment together, a father will not be invited to attend group therapy while any member of his family resists such a meeting.

Dr Giaretto regards child molesters as "the lowest of the low. They are despised by all. But what I want to emphasize is that they, above all, despise themselves. Like rape, the motive is not sexual — it is an attack and stems from self-hatred."

The parents referred to Giaretto frequently claim to have been abused as children and long-term treatment concentrates on breaking the generational cycle of abuse. There is a training programme for young male offenders, abused children who have become abusers, usually aged between 13 and 14 years, but some as young as six.

It took Giaretto a year to convince police that his treatment was not a soft option for offenders. Now they work together as an agency with other professionals — social workers, mental health workers, probation officers, lawyers, judges and rehabilitation officers — in the programme.

This team supervises the other self-help groups, including Adults Molested as Children whose members confront adult molesters as part of their treatment. If the offender harbours any residual feelings that will diminish their offence — that the child seduced them or that the experience will have no effect on their adult lives — the meeting, Giaretto says grimly, "quickly dissipates them".

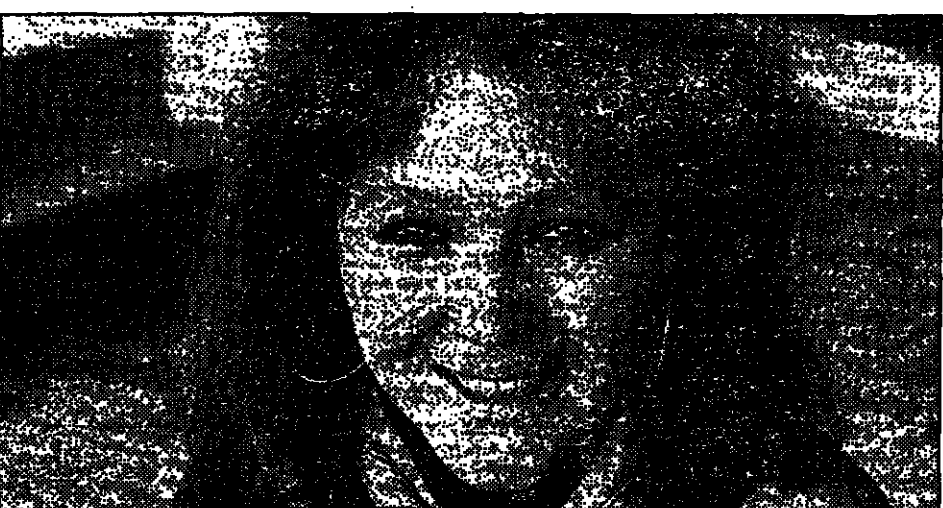
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**W**hen Tennessee Williams wrote *Summer & Smoke* in the autumn of 1947, he believed that the central character of Miss Alma Winemiller was the best female portrait he had created. "She simply seemed to exist somewhere in my being and it was no effort to put her on paper," he later wrote in his memoirs. The play, however, was badly received by the New York critics on its opening night in 1948, and even Williams appears to have enthused about only one subsequent interpretation of the role. That was in 1952 and "the new girl" he praised was a young actress called Geraldine Page.

In the current revival of the play at the Leicester Haymarket — the first in Britain for 36 years — the part of Alma Winemiller has been taken by Frances Barber. Aged 29, a graduate of Bangor University and subsequent product of the Hull Truck Theatre Company, she has already spent three years with the RSC, playing Ophelia opposite Roger Rees's Hamlet and Marguerite in the company's acclaimed production of *Camille*. In the recent film *Prick Up Your Ears* she was Joe Orton's sister Leonie. "I didn't meet her until after I had done it and she said the nicest thing was when I shut the gate with such force, because that showed that she was a woman of determination," Barber says gleefully. "But I think Alma is the hardest part I've ever tackled. When I first read it I thought she was rather 'po', the laughing stock of the community. I thought, 'How on earth do I get into the doppelgänger Williams writes about?'"

## A belle that rings true for women

Tennessee Williams, a homosexual, understood women says Frances Barber, the actress in his latest revival



Frances Barber on her part: "I tend to choose what I regard as another challenge"

Williams loved and revered women more than any writer of his generation. He understood that if we don't develop the feminine side of ourselves, we are only ever going to come against conflict. I think he's very open — I suppose a lot of gay men are — they have allowed their feminine sensitivity to become part of their lives.

The difficulties of portraying the belle of Williams's canon, with their (to British ears at least) faintly hilarious Southern accents and latent

hysterical qualities, are appreciated by Barber. "I think they are often played wrongly."

**B**arber feels that "the reason they have to take sleeping tablets or alcohol is because the parameters for them are too restrictive and they have to calm themselves down somehow."

The Southern drawl has been a problem, Barber shares her London flat with a girl from Nashville, who oblig-

ingly provided elocution hints later deemed inappropriate for a Mississippi heroine by Peter Lichtenfels, the director. Her own voice is naturally husky and she is glad that this is the case as it will at least prevent a high-pitched squawk. Accents are a sore point since one critic, reviewing *Camille*, said that no one could ever believe Barber was a great courtesan because she sounded as if she came from Birmingham. She subsequently spent a year getting rid of her flat vowels.

"So he did me a favour in an odd sort of way," she grins. "Although he could have been kinder about it." The offending vowels originated in Wolverhampton, where her father is a book-maker and her mother a school cook. They have yet to recover, she says, from the shock of her copulation with a zebra at the end of Peter Greenaway's film *A Zed and Two Noughts*. (Her cameo role as a nun in *Castaway* has only marginally redressed the balance.)

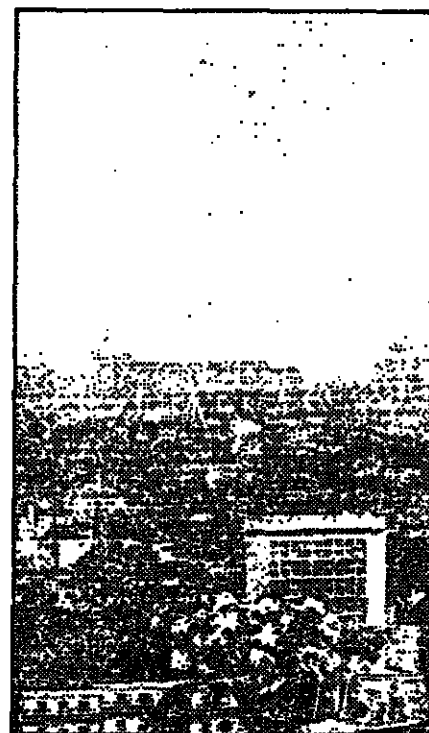
**H**er next film is *Sammy and Rosie Get Laid*, from the *My Beautiful Laundrette* duo of Stephen Frears and Hanif Kureishi, with Shashi Kapoor. "I was in torment a lot of the time doing that. Rosie is strong and determined, she's ideal. Hanif writes from a political stance, unlike Williams who writes from an emotional one. It can be hard when you are approaching a woman from the political angle to make her sympathetic."

Assertions of such problems are a constant refrain in her conversation. Every role, it seems, has cast her into professional agonies. She laughs. "I know, I know. I tend to choose what I regard as another challenge." Comedy is an ambition despite hair-curlingly bad reviews for one called *Dead Men*, which she did with the RSC last year. But Barber is optimistic about Alma. "She may never be happy, but she will always be searching for something else — and I identify with that."

Fionnuala McHugh

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## Bliss with butter-fingers

I didn't need Professor Judith Laszlo to tell me that clumsiness is a genuine medical disorder called *diskinesis* — the inability to co-ordinate movements. The line of yellowing bridges strutting my shins and my permanently scraped elbows have been telling me the same story for years. Unfortunately, Professor Laszlo is concerned only with clumsy children, whereas it is clumsy adults who really suffer from their lack of daintiness.

Uncoordinated schoolboys are usually forgiven for letting a cricket ball reduce the kitchen window to splinters, but malfunctioning women whose sleeves knock the Dresden off the mantelpiece, who set their eyebrows alight while holding a match to the dinner-table candles and who manage to fall up the stairs while sober

have a grating effect on other people's nerves. I have learnt to arrange my kitchen so that every cupboard and shelf is within arm's reach of the dishwasher so that, with luck and a fair wind, a cup can be put away before I have time to drop it. Friends call my style of decor "dramatic" or even "stark" because it involves large rooms, barely furnished. This is not the style I would choose if my body language were not a latter-day Tower of Babel. I want a cosy, crowded jamjar with lots of knick-knackery and tapestry footstools but I dare not give house-room to such determined enemies. Rugs with rucking corners

would send me kidnapping into the variegated jiv; curtain tracks would refuse to send the shot-tafeta drapes swishing along the window, suddenly, they released the pellet on to my head. What I should really aim for is the Oval Office, since it presumably doesn't have corners to bump in to.

You might think that with my lack of physical connectedness, I would want to men who are Fred Astaire combined with Christopher Dean. But deftness leaves me enigmatic. Those who make my heart ache were once the sort of little boys who were unable to tie their shoelaces or produce neat handwriting — the sort

that Professor Laszlo is now trying to "cure" of clumsiness. It is a sight for my sore eyes to see a man struggle to put up a deckchair, which becomes extremely user-unfriendly as soon as he tries to fit the frame into one of the notches. I warn to anyone who offers to fetch me a cup of coffee and comes back with half of it dripping from his tie. There is nothing finer than to see a man lean so far back in an elegant spon-back chair that he breaks it — although the owner of the chair would not agree.

I love the gangling, the heavy-footed, because they make me feel as graceful as a gazelle. "Here, let me do it," I say tenderly to the man who is fighting to open a carton of apple juice. And I can usually do it, with the loss of only three finger-nails and a strained wrist.

### Supper at the Cordón Bleu

The Autumn Programme of Tuesday Evening Demonstrations with supper at the Cordón Bleu commences shortly. A light fork supper is served from 6.30 p.m. followed by a demonstration showing exciting seasonal recipes suitable for entertaining. Family, friends and business colleagues. Price £9.50 inc. supper and VAT. New Saturday morning demonstrations have been arranged for this Autumn season together with our ever popular Wednesday and Thursday morning demonstrations. For further details of all demonstrations and short and evening practical classes contact: The Cordón Bleu Country School, 114 Marylebone Lane, London W1. Telephone: 01-255 5525.











# The Pope's electronic charisma charms America

The Gibraltar-registered oil tanker *Incisive* was being escorted out of the Gulf yesterday by the *Andromeda* but, it seems, the Royal Navy has not ventured north of Bahrain. British officials made it clear last month that registering tankers under the Red Ensign would not necessarily qualify them for full protection in the Gulf.



Times has been devoting big front-page stories to him and pages of dense text and analysis of his every utterance.

All this has earned some eccumenical envy from the Pope's American rivals in the television business. The Rev Jerry Falwell, the fundamentalist video-erangelist brought in to clean up the scandal-ridden Fraise the Lord television ministry, was asked if he thought the Pope could do his job. "John Paul could do it," he said. "If he

Mr Falwell demonstrated his own style at the end of the week by sliding fully clothed down the water chute at PTL's resort. He has promised to do this if enough donors sent \$1,000 cheques (\$600 to help the troubled ministry).

Letters, page 1

# 16-year rule ends for Kohl's party

## for Kohl's party

In Schleswig-Holstein, with an electorate of 2.03 million, the CDU under Herr Uwe Barschel, aged 43, the state prime minister, was given about 42.5 per cent of the

Chancellor Helmut Kohl yesterday suffered another state election blow when his Chris-

German Democrats (CDU) lost their 16 years of absolute majority in Schleswig-Holstein in Bremen, with only 520,000 voters, where the SPD continues its 42-year rule.

The Greens, with 4 per cent, failed again to break into parliament.

The SSW, which does not need to hurdle the 5 per cent barrier, polled about 1.5 per cent and will once again have one MP in the chamber.

### AM

### PM

### MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 10.9 hr.

### LONDON

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 17 (63F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.25 in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.1 hr. Bar, mean sea level: 6 pm, 1 01.6 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

### YESTERDAY

Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloud; l, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F	Glasgow	C	F
Belfast	1	15	8	4	16
Birmingham	5	17	6	15	59
Blackpool	1	16	6	16	64
Bristol	5	17	6	16	61
Cardiff	5	17	6	16	61
Edinburgh	5	16	6	17	63
Glasgow	r	16	6	15	59

### LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 7.48 pm to 6.04 am  
 Bristol 7.58 pm to 6.14 am  
 Edinburgh 6.05 pm to 6.13 am  
 Manchester 7.59 pm to 6.11 am  
 Penzance 8.09 pm to 6.27 am

### HIGHEST & LOWEST

Saturday: Highest: day temp: Lowest: (Suffolk), 24c (75F); lowest: day max: Fairlie: 12C (54F); highest: rainfall: Dealing (H. Goodwin), 1.5 in. Highest sunshine: Tieve (John Harland), 6.5 hr.

### NOON TODAY



Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

**STOCK MARKET**  
(Change on week)  
FT 30 Share  
1763.8 (-18.3)  
FT-SE 100  
2261.2 (-13.7)  
**Bargains**  
47765 (34432)  
**USM (Datastream)**  
210.29 (+0.44)

**THE POUND**  
(Change on week)  
US dollar  
1.6530 (same)  
W German mark  
2.9713 (+0.0033)  
Trade-weighted  
73.1 (+0.1)

**US NOTEBOOK**

## Calm over deficit may fail to last

From Maxwell Newton  
New York

The reaction of the US financial markets and the currency markets on Friday to the bad July trade figures was totally complacent — and totally unrealistic. The markets are now waiting for the full Japanese and European reaction today.

Bond prices actually rose slightly on the trade news — to the bemusement of bond market professionals who thought the currency markets would have the trade deficit of \$16.5 billion (£10 billion) for July, a record.

Many, however, remember that the initial reaction to June's \$15.7 billion deficit was at first calm, both in the bond and currency markets.

It was not until the Tuesday after the Friday trade deficit announcement that the currency and bond markets really went to pieces. The debacle then lasted the whole of the subsequent month, dragging 30-year bond yields up from 8.85 per cent on August 14 to 9.51 per cent on September 11.

The Federal Reserve Board did not react to the latest bad trade number in any direct way. The central bank refrained from any intervention in the financial markets and allowed Federal funds to continue trading at 7 1/2 per cent, their new "dollar support" level.

It was clear, from the upbeat comments by Mr Clayton Yeutter, the President's trade tsar, and Mr James Miller, the Budget director, that the Administration is becoming increasingly concerned that the unrepentant trade deficit is going to make a 1988 recession very likely — just in time for the election. So they have tried to put a very brave face on an increasingly intractable problem.

The key issues are:  
● The failure of exports to grow. They were, at \$21 billion in July, actually less than the \$21.8 billion in March.  
● The continued upsurge of imports, which have grown from \$34.7 billion in March to \$37.5 billion in July. Of this increase, about half was due to oil imports. This fact does not, however, mean the imports are free, as many comments on Friday seem to suggest.

The leading Japanese industrial and trading firms have now incorporated a forecast of ¥130 to the dollar into their profit forecasts. This means that a rise of the yen to that level will not materially impact on their profits.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board's policy of monetary restraint is continuing to kill the inflationary boomlet that so panicked the bond markets in March. In August, producer prices were unchanged.

This means that in recent months, the annual rate of increase of producer prices fell to 2.4 per cent, from a rate of more than 5 per cent in the first part of the year.

It is still widely expected in the US markets that the Fed will have to raise the discount rate again soon, and that the prime rate will go up again, perhaps to 9 1/2 per cent by the autumn.

As the Fed's monetary vice on the economy continues to tighten, the onset of recession is expected to be preceded by a collapse of stock prices, dragged down eventually by the perceptible inconsistency between a share boom and the total failure of American leaders to address — and certainly to affect — the "twin deficits" that are President Reagan's great gift to his successor.

## Ministers agree on more lending to support currencies

# EMS reform to go ahead

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The finance ministers of the European Economic Community, meeting in Denmark over the weekend, agreed on measures to strengthen the workings of the European Monetary System.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, welcomed the moves, and said they did not, in themselves, alter the question of full British membership of the EMS.

The agreement at Nyborg centred on increased lending between the EMS central banks, to allow greater "intra-marginal" intervention in support of weak currencies before they have reached their maximum permitted variation within the EMS. In addition, co-ordination of economic policies and performance between EMS member countries is to be stepped up.

Mr Palle Simonson, the Danish finance minister, said the agreement was "a milestone for co-operation in the monetary field within the Community."

On policy co-ordination, he added: "All of us acknowledge that improved economic convergence ... is the single most important factor for achieving a high degree of exchange rate stability."

However, governments will be under no automatic obligation to adjust policies if their economies perform below expectations.

M Jacques Delors, the Commission president, said the agreement took the EMS into a new era. The Commission will propose in November the renewal of a directive to remove capital controls entirely by 1992, he added.

Neither West Germany nor France, the two principal protagonists on the question of EMS reform, appear entirely happy with the agreement, which suggests the reform moves are a halfway house.

Herr Karl Otto Pöhl, Bundesbank president, said the practical effects of the agreement would be limited. M Edouard Balladur, the French finance minister, and the moving spirit behind EMS reform, said the agreement was less concrete than he had hoped.

There will be scope for more lending by the Bundesbank to, for example, the Banque de France to support a weak franc. But such loans for "intra-marginal" intervention will be discretionary. Strong currency countries will continue to have a veto on lending to weak currency countries.

The changes extend the repayment period for such credits from 45 to 75 days after the month in which intervention has occurred. And they allow, for an experimental two-year period, repayment of borrowings entirely in European Currency Units (ECUs).

France hoped for an agreement to allow weak currency central banks to build up holdings of strong currencies — removing the need for the permission of the strong currency's central bank to be sought prior to intervention. But the Bundesbank opposed changes that would threaten its autonomy in monetary policy.

Mr Lawson said there was little pressure for Britain to decide on EMS membership



Palle Simonson, Denmark's finance minister, called the agreement 'a milestone for co-operation.'

## Faster growth of world trade predicted

By Our Economics Correspondent

World trade will grow faster next year, according to a report published by the Economist Intelligence Unit today.

The EIU World Trade Forecast predicts 4.1 per cent growth in world trade next year, after 3.1 per cent this year.

Economic growth in the industrialized countries is forecast to rise from 2.2 per cent this year to 2.6 per cent in 1988. Faster growth in the United States — up from 2.3 per cent to 3 per cent — Japan and West Germany will only be partly offset by lower growth in Britain.

Britain's growth rate next year is forecast to slow to 2.3

per cent, from 3.2 per cent this year. The slowdown will occur mainly because of a weaker export performance, the EIU says.

The report dismisses fears of a sharp upturn in world inflation. "Rampant inflation is not round the corner. It will average 4.2 per cent in 1988 in the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) area, up from

3.2 per cent in 1987," the report says.

A gloomier assessment of the world outlook is provided by the forecasting group DRI Europe. DRI has examined two scenarios for reducing the US trade deficit — protectionism and a lower dollar.

The results of the study, released today, show that both options would hit the rest of the world hard.

However, while the effects of a sharp fall in the dollar would mainly be felt by Europe, protectionism would hit a wider variety of countries, including poor exporting nations.

In spite of this, the DRI study concludes that the effects of a lower dollar would be easier to bear for Europe than blanket protectionism.

## Lager sales soar as public houses earn a £2,500m refit

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

Britain's public houses are to have a £2,500 million renovation in the next three years, and the investment could be higher once licensing laws are reformed.

The Brewers' Society said that the industry's capital spending plans were the biggest ever, and represented an investment in pub renovation and refurbishment of £2.3 million a day for three years.

"This high level of spending demonstrates brewers' determination to maintain the pub's place as Britain's premier leisure outlet," said a spokesman.

Latest figures from the society show that brewers own about 46,000 of Britain's 52,000 full on-licensed premises, most of which are public houses. About 35,000 public houses are independently owned and capital investment by their owners is forecast to increase in the next three years.

On the drinking front, according to the brewers, lager continues its onslaught on the established draught beers. Last year, bitter, stout and mild — regarded by traditionalists as the only "proper" beers — accounted for 46 per

BEER TYPES (% sales)				
Draught	1986	1985	1981	1976
Bitter & Stout	39.9	41.9	47.7	58.5
Mild	6.0	6.5	8.5	18.5
Lager	30.2	29.0	3.2	18.5
Total	76.1	77.4	79.4	77.0
Packaged				
Light, pale and export	7.6	7.5	7.9	10.6
Brown ale	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.4
Stout	1.9	2.1	3.0	4.3
Strong ale, barley wine	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Lager	13.2	11.8	7.6	5.1
Total	23.9	22.6	20.5	23.0
Total ale and stout	56.6	59.1	69.0	76.5
Total lager	43.4	40.9	31.0	23.5

cent of sales of total beer, down from nearly 60 per cent 10 years ago. Over the same decade, lager has increased its hold from 18.5 per cent to more than 30 per cent.

A similar picture emerges in the packaged beer sector, with canned lager now holding more than 13 per cent of the beer market against 5 per cent in 1976.

Statistics on alcohol consumption for 1985, the latest available, show that the British are moderate drinkers compared with most of our European neighbours. British beer consumption per head

has fallen in the last 10 years from 208 pints a year to 191 pints, similar to consumption in Austria and Ireland. The West Germans, who drink by far the greatest amount of beer in the world, consume 257 pints per head.

However, wine drinking has risen to nearly 11 litres per head a year, but the Portuguese, Italians and French drink up to eight times as much. The British are 20th in the spirit drinking table, consuming 4.3 litres per head compared to the Hungarians, in the top position, who drink 13.5 litres per head.

## National Savings leap £50m

By Amanda Pardoe

The total net contribution of National Savings to Government funding during August is estimated at £228.2 million, including accrued interest.

This is £50 million more than in July — largely due to the annual supplement which added £130 million to Indexed-Linked Savings Certificates on August 1. This, coupled with August's low repayments of £94.8 million, resulted in a net contribution of £59 million, as opposed to a net deficit of £19.6 million in July.

Other main net contributions in August were from Income Bonds with £95.8 million, down from £116.5 million in July, and the Investment Account, with £56.6 million, down from £60.5 million.

Deposit Bonds contributed £13.3 million; the Yearly Plan, £11.4 million; Premium Bonds, £9.3 million; and Indexed-Income Bonds, £0.7 million. Fixed-interest Savings Certificates showed a deficit of £12.9 million.

Total investment in National Savings products rose by more than £3 billion to £35 billion in the 12 months ended August 31.

## Maxwell offer to Equiticorp

By Michael Tate

Mr Robert Maxwell has offered to buy Equiticorp's 35.6 per cent stake in Guinness Peat. It is understood he is interested in making a full-scale bid for the financial services group with a view to breaking it up.

Mr Maxwell's intervention is understood to have the support of Mr Alastair Morton, the Guinness Peat chairman, and it would seem that Mr Morton would rather see the company dismantled than fall into Equiticorp's hands.

Mr Maxwell's purchase of 2 million shares in Guinness Peat (less than 1 per cent) since Equiticorp launched its £338 million takeover bid on August 25, is thought to have been made with the full knowledge and agreement of Mr Morton.

Talks between the Maxwell interests and Equiticorp continued over a number of days with Mr Maxwell himself involved on at least two occasions, but each time the publisher has been told that the shares are not for sale. The last discussions took place in the middle of last week.

Mr Morton has first-hand experience of Mr Maxwell's abilities. In December 1985 the two men were fighting each other as Mr Maxwell and Lord Stevens, publisher of the Daily Express, helped block Guinness Peat's £280 million bid for Britannia Arrow.

Two years later they have buried the hatchet, and are now said to enjoy a cordial relationship. "Mr Morton is fully aware of Mr Maxwell's efforts. They have had a number of discussions," a Guinness Peat spokesman said yesterday.

At the same time Mr Ron Brierley, the New Zealander, has amassed a share stake somewhat bigger than Mr Maxwell's, although not of comparable size. Mr Brierley's intentions are less clear, but like Mr Maxwell he is thought to have told his compatriots at Equiticorp that their 110p a share cash bid is too low.

This week Equiticorp will reply to Guinness Peat's defence document, and is expected to focus on the forecast that profits will rise from £18 million to £30 million this year. Guinness Peat says it expects 40 per cent growth in earnings per share.

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TT 14/9/87

## Market makes 650 millionaires

By Michael Clark

In the past five months the Unlisted Securities Market has created a further 650 millionaires — bringing the total created by the market since it went into operation in November 1980, to 650.

According to statistics monitored by accounting firm Touche Ross, the businessman who will go down in history books as the 650th millionaire is Mr Leonard Phillips, the chairman of Corporate Estates Properties.

His company, capitalized at £12.5 million when it made its stock market debut recently — specializing in finding and acquiring single properties or portfolios in need of restoration and refurbishment. Recently it has concentrated on commercial properties in the centre of London and residential refurbishments in the West End.

Its flotation, via a placing of shares at 50p each by stockbroker Fiske & Co, raised £1.22 million after expenses.

Originally known as UTC Trading Corporation, the business was founded by Mr Richard Owen and Mr Geoffrey Simmonds, who run United Trust and Credit, the USM-quoted financial services group. In May 1984 they acquired Corporate Estates and took on board its vendor, Mr Phillips.

During the past three years pretax profits have grown from £151,000 to £471,000 and turnover from £557,000 to £3,543 million. Net asset value per share has risen from 12.3p at the end of

December, 1986, to pro forma net asset value, after a placing and a property portfolio revaluation, of 35.1p a share.

Its portfolio of London properties includes a 19,000 sq ft office block in Aybrook Street, home of advertising agency Abbot Mead Vickers, a 23,000 sq ft office and residential complex in Park Crescent, a shop and office development in Kensington, and a retail store.

The company is also jointly responsible for the project management of a

**USM prices** ..... 22

BES company founded in February 1985, St James Estates.

In line with this steady increase in the number of new millionaires, the statistics compiled by Touche Ross show the amount of money raised on the USM by existing shareholders has grown from just £36.3 million in the first 17 months of its life to £86.6 million in the calendar year 1984, £90.3 million in 1985 and £140.6 million in 1986.

The amount of new money raised increased from £49.7 million in the 17-month period to £152.2 million last year and the total amount of money raised — incorporating both the above as well as rights issues — has risen from £130 million to £436.8 million in the same period.

Mr Tony Herron, partner in charge of

Touche Ross corporate finance group, says the fact that an increasing proportion of the money raised is now coming from further share issues by existing companies on the USM "suggests that the market is now maturing."

Meanwhile, a greenfield venture will join the ranks of the USM next week when Explaura Holdings makes its debut.

Explaura is a Newfoundland based group set up to mine Limestone. It has more than one billion tons hidden away and plans to sell it to customers along the East Coast of America. Eventually it hopes to sell it in Britain, but that is still some way off.

Before the project can get off the ground Mr David Finch, the chairman, has to build a dockside terminal to cope with loading its product onto ships. And the cost of that is likely to be about Can\$22 million (£10.13 million).

As a result, the group intends to raise Can\$9 million on the USM and has arranged to borrow a further Can\$13 million from the bank. The bulk of the loan will be underwritten by the Canadian Government. The group, which expects to have its first shipments underway late next year, has projected profits of about £11.37 million by 1992.

Explaura has a suspended quote on the stock market under rule 535(5).

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# Schemes for the long-term jobless likely to be merged

By Ronald Faux  
Employment Affairs  
Correspondent

A radical change in measures to help the long-term unemployed is under consideration by the Government.

Two major schemes run by the Manpower Services Commission are likely to be merged into one full-time course that will provide both training and work experience for every person who has been without a job for more than six months.

The controversial Job Training Scheme, which aims to give work experience to the over-18s but is falling far short of its targets and has been greeted with hostility from the unions, may be merged with a new version of the Community Programme — a scheme popular with the young unemployed, which concentrates on environmental improvement projects for one-third of its work.

The merger is under consideration by a working group of senior civil servants who are believed to favour the Community Programme becoming a full-time scheme, with a strong training element. This would make it similar enough to the JTS for a merger to be feasible.

Opposition to the recently launched JTS has come mainly from the trade unions, who have accused the Government of using the scheme to introduce cheap labour and depress wages.

The resistance by unions and some Labour-controlled local authorities has been so strong that hopes of having 230,000 adult unemployed on new JTS schemes by the end of March have been abandoned. Fewer than 20,000 are taking part in the scheme at present and only 37,000 in total have been on JTS courses

since the scheme went national on April 1.

The Community Programme, which covers 230,000, has the full support of the unions in its present form.

This number seems likely to fall as the new rules are introduced, the scheme becomes full-time and the hostility at present reserved for the JTS is directed at the reborn Community Programme.

The TUC last week unanimously voted to withhold co-operation from the scheme. Delegates complained that it was "work without wages", lacked any legal rights for trainees and offered poor quality training that robbed better programmes of resources.

The feeling, even among some MSC sections, is that some extra financial incentive beyond travelling expenses,

should be given to those taking part in the scheme.

The Government counters this by pointing out that those taking part in the scheme will be receiving valuable "on the job" training. Both JTS and the new version of the Community Programme allow workers to get a foot in the employment door which they may not otherwise have been open to them.

The Manpower Services Commission has confirmed that improvements in training programmes are under constant consideration. "Changes ordered by the Government will result in the new JTS and the Community Programme becoming similar in many ways. We do want to look at how they are converging," a spokesman said.

The MSC regards the JTS as the most subtle, complex and possibly misunderstood scheme it has yet introduced.

## Porsche drops low-cost car plan

By Daniel Ward  
Motor Industry  
Correspondent

Porsche, the world's leading sports car manufacturer, has been forced to drop plans to build a low-cost, two-seater because of the rapid strengthening of the mark against the dollar and sterling, coupled with Germany's spiralling labour costs.

Steep price increases in response to the weakening of foreign currencies have already hit the sales of existing cheaper Porsche models and forced the independent Stuttgart company to change its strategy.

The proposed £10,000 sports car has been abandoned because Porsche no longer believed it could reach the sales of 50,000 a year it considered necessary to achieve the low selling price.

By contrast, next year Lotus will launch a sports car, code-named M100, for a price similar to that of the planned Porsche. It aims to build a modest 3,000 cars a year.

Porsche's decision was partly influenced by rising labour costs in West Germany, which are now the highest in the world. The chairman of Volkswagen, Dr Carl Hahn, added his voice last week to growing concern that German car workers were pricing themselves out of jobs. He said the latest agreement to cut working hours from 38.5 to 37 would force companies to increase investment in automation and reduce jobs.

The mark has appreciated almost 30 per cent against the pound in 12 months and the effect of Porsche's rising prices by this amount has been a sharp drop in sales. Last year 3,705 Porsches were sold in Britain but the number will fall to 3,000 in 1987.

At the factory this is reflected in a decline from total production of 53,000 cars last year to 50,000 in the current year, and the expectation that it could fall further.

However Porsche profits may not suffer greatly. The top models show little sign of being price-sensitive, with sales of the £30,000 to £40,000 911 models up by one fifth in Britain. Strong demand for the 928 model was not dampened by a price rise from £38,000 to £54,000 in a matter of months, and the car is being produced at a rate 20 per cent higher than in 1986.

It has been demand for the lower-priced Porsches, now starting at a daunting £21,000, that has been mostly affected by the price increases.

## ECONOMIC VIEW

### Firms take the plunge with profit-related pay

The Chancellor's scheme for linking pay more closely to profits has not so far had the kind of notices Mr Lawson might have wished. Fine in principle but an industrial relations liability, thought the Confederation of British Industry. Too restrictive and too expensive to administer, said smaller companies.

Now that businessmen have seen the detailed notes on operating profit-related pay (PRP) schemes issued at the beginning of the month by the Inland Revenue, it is clear that in spite of all the head-shaking several companies are going to go ahead and introduce it.

A recent meeting at the CBI revealed a number of large companies that were drawing up proposals to register with the Revenue. Among smaller companies, Peat Marwick McLintock, for instance, has between 50 and 100 clients who are pursuing the idea, and about 20 who will put proposals to the Revenue as early as the end of this month in time for a January 1 start.

Reservations about the scheme remain and there is no stampede. But the important thing is that some companies appear to be taking the Chancellor's bait. The more companies that do so the more the rest will have to look at the idea seriously too.

In outline the scheme provides for tax relief to employees who receive part of their pay in a form linked to profits under a registered scheme. The profit-related element must be a minimum of 5 per cent of total pay, and will attract tax relief up to a maximum of 20 per cent, or £3,000 a year, whichever is the smaller. Half the profit-related pay will be free of income tax, which for a married man could be worth up to 4p off the basic rate.

The purpose is not only to give the workforce an incentive and underline the dependence of pay packets on the financial success of the company, but also to help reduce unemployment. The cost to a company of taking on additional workers will be reduced by PRP insofar as part of their pay is provided for out of a common profit pool. Conversely, if profitability falls, pay packets take some of the knock rather than the company being forced to make immediate redundancies.

Any impact on incentives and on the economic climate in which people work is likely to build up only gradually. "I would not say that PRP is a best seller," says Mr Roger White, Peat Marwick's senior tax partner. "Some firms look at this as a tax dodge rather than a way of relating pay to profitability. But tax relief is a way of establishing the concept over the longer term, rather as privatization and personal equity plans are helping to widen share ownership."

Typical of the smaller companies drawing up schemes is the family-

owned high technology company aiming at quotation on the Unlisted Securities Market in a year or two, and seeking a way of motivating staff who are not shareholders. Usually they have opted for the maximum profit-related pay allowable for tax relief — a trend confirmed by another accounting firm, Ernst and Whinney.

So far PRP has generally been additional to existing pay rather than substituting for part of it, and this could put considerable upward pressure on pay rises if it becomes the norm. But once established as part of the remuneration package total pay may fluctuate, as intended, to the longer-term benefit of employment.

Like the small companies, many of the larger groups also see the scheme initially more in terms of the tax relief on offer than any microeconomic benefits to the company. "We don't honestly think this will do a lot for our performance, but as we can accommodate a scheme fairly easily within the group structure we think we owe it to our employees to see if we can set it up," is one typical comment. They may be underestimating the longer-term effects of the change.

How easily a scheme can be accommodated depends on several factors. It is much easier to install PRP if a group's employment centres are the same as its profit centres. Companies are less keen to embark on it if it means a large increase in audit fees. Nor does PRP make sense in very capital-intensive businesses where pay costs are relatively small in relation to profits, or in businesses with long lead times between orders received and profits earned, as in some areas of heavy engineering.

Mr John Rogers, finance director of GEC, says: "All our companies are looking at PRP and it will be up to the individual groups to decide whether to take advantage of the scheme. It may be attractive to some and unattractive to others. The criteria will be to get the most tax-effective package and one which relates an individual's pay packet to something under his control."

Even where companies strongly believe in linking pay to performance the PRP scheme will not always be appropriate. Jaguar, for instance, already has a scheme linking about 20 per cent of pay on the shop floor to production targets. "We are sympathetic to the concept," says the company. "Everyone here is on some form of incentive based on productivity. But we like to reward people in line with something over which they have some control." If PRP takes off there may be a case for an alternative scheme such as the French have introduced, which offers a lower level of tax relief linked to non-profit targets.

Rodney Lord  
Economics Editor

## Cost warning on electricity sale

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Government will have to abandon the central commitment of its own Energy Act of 1983 if it is to attract private capital into the electricity industry, says a leader of the industry's professional engineering staff.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association, said that breaking up the Central Electricity Generating Board would not introduce meaningful competition and would add significantly to costs.

He said: "Indeed privatization itself, whether or not the CEBG is broken up, will raise costs."

"All the indications are that private capital will not be interested in investing in the industry at the present rate of return required by the Government, which is 2.75 per cent per annum on total assets on a current cost accounting basis."

"In 1986-87 the industry achieved a return of 3.1 per

cent, equivalent to 9.6 per cent on a historic cost basis. On the basis of historical cost accounting the industry's assets are reduced from the current cost figure of just over £37 billion to £13.7 billion.

"If privatization increases the cost of electricity to the consumer, the Government will have to abandon the central commitment in its own 1983 Energy Act."

The commitment was to the effect that electricity boards should not have to pay for any privately generated electricity if the result would be to raise the cost of electricity to the consumer.

"In Northern Ireland the Government has just confirmed its acceptance of exactly the same principle."

Mr Lyons also said that the trade unions in the industry will have to be prepared to fight to defend the negotiating rights which have been agreed in the industry.



John Lyons: Government may have to abandon its principle

## Price of newsprint poised for 6% rise

By Colin Narbrough

The newspaper industry, which has already had to absorb a 16 per cent rise in the price of newsprint this year, is faced with a fresh price increase of more than 6 per cent for this key raw material in the new year.

Most national dailies managed to keep their cover prices unchanged despite the steep increase in the newsprint price in the first half of this year.

But renewed cost pressure might be uncontrollable and would increase the likelihood of readers being asked to pay more for their papers.

The Swedish and Norwegian paper mills are expected to announce a £25 per tonne price increase imminently, possibly this week.

The Scandinavians want the increases in place on January 1, but the newspapers could be expected to try to delay implementation, a tactic which has sometimes succeeded in the past.

The Finns and the Cana-

dians, Fleet Street's two other main foreign suppliers, and domestic newsprint makers, are meanwhile certain to fall into line with the new prices.

Mr John LePage, director of the Newspaper Publishers Association, said another increase of 6 per cent would be "staggering," given the present climate of low inflation and the rise earlier this year.

"It is just inconceivable that any supplier could come with such demands," he noted that the British suppliers had already increased their newsprint prices by about three times the cost of living this year.

After the June increase of 9.6 per cent was announced, the Office of Fair Trading disclosed that it had sought information from the Department of Trade and Industry about possible price collusion by newsprint companies.

The OFT is understood to be still pursuing the matter.

## Ulster 'has fewer outside directors'

By Robert Rodwell

Northern Ireland companies have far fewer non-executive directors sitting on their boards than companies throughout the United Kingdom, a survey by the Institute of Directors reports.

This is partly explained by the many family firms in Ulster, and such non-executive directors as there are often prove to be the spouses or offspring of executives.

The IoD survey, in which the general perception was of an inadequate number of non-executives prepared to question what full-time directors were doing, has been completed by Mr John Simpson, the Queen's University economist.

Of almost 400 directors who responded to his questionnaire, only half reported that non-executives sat on their boards and often they were directors in specialist professional roles, such as lawyers and accountants.

Mr Simpson said: "Of our

sample, 92 per cent favoured non-executive appointments and 17 per cent thought it would be 'easy' to find suitable people. But 43 per cent said it would not be easy."

The IoD's Northern Ireland region held a one-day conference last week. One of the 10 speakers, Mr Noel Stewart, senior partner in Coopers & Lybrand, said: "I believe too many companies appoint a 'name' person to their board because they think it will look good on the letter-head. But there are hidden dangers for non-executives in accepting such appointments."

"Often, when things have gone wrong, they have been able to pass the responsibility to full-time managers."

"But under the forthcoming insolvency legislation (it will be broadly comparable in Ulster to new laws recently enacted in mainland Britain) non-executive directors will have an unchallenged responsibility too," he added.

## Who is nearly in and out

Society hostesses no doubt will be first in the queue for infamous gossip columnist Richard Compton Miller's third edition of *Who's Really Who*, to be published by Sphere on October 8. As well as the crucial chronicle of 400 "in" people, Compton Miller, formerly William Hickey of the *Daily Express* and now senior feature writer there, has incorporated a "social register" of 6,000 lesser but nevertheless important souls. And from an advance glimpse of the new book, the first update since 1985, I can reveal that the partying days of Jonathan Aitken, Sir Freddie Laker and Sir Clive Sinclair will soon be over. All three have had their names deleted. But some of those with the distinction of being included for the first time might not be much happier. Storehouse boss Sir Terence Conran is said to be "a shambling crumpled-suited tycoon" and THF hier Rocco Forte as having "the flashy appeal of a Neapolitan crooner". Harry Goodman, chairman of package holiday group International Leisure, and personally worth some £26 million, is described as "beefy, bespectacled, bouffant haired and with the breezy manner of a fairground owner". Compelling stuff.

## Giving credit

Nigel Lawson's initiative for solving sub-Saharan Africa's debt problem has still to win the backing of the big international players. But that is

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Long drive to a dream

Loyal BP shareholders who think that collecting the vouchers given in return for petrol might eventually pay for that exotic holiday of their dreams, had better start saving now. For the vouchers have a face value of just .001p and since you only get one of them for every £5 spent on petrol, you would have to own a super tanker instead of a car before

not for the Chancellor's lack of persistence. His undiminished enthusiasm for the scheme of debt write-offs, interest rate reductions and extended repayment periods for the poorest nations has even persuaded him for once to attend the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference in Barbados this month to beat his drum. Overseas Aid Minister



"But what happens to our BP loyalty share bonus?"

you amassed anything worthwhile. According to *Transport Operator*, a monthly trade journal for the haulage industry, a cash redemption of £1 requires you to put £500,000 of petrol in your tank. Alternatively you could settle for 14,285 cereal bowls — but the offer closes at the end of October so you'd better start motoring now!

Chris Patten for one sees the success of Lawson's bold venture in the Dark Continent as vital to Africa's whole adjustment process. What's more, it's a great proving ground. "If we can't solve debt problems in Africa, we can't solve them anywhere," he remarked at the Centre for World Development Education in Regent's Park. Hardly heartening.

## Not so nicely

An American Express card might get you into some of the best places but it will not, it appears, get you out of some of the worst. When American boxer Donald Curry, world welterweight champion until beaten by Britain's Lloyd Honeyghan last year, popped down to an LA jail to stand bail for a friend, he was arrested himself for not paying \$803 in traffic fines. His offer to pay by Amex card was refused — in his hour of need, he discovered the jail accepted only Mastercard and Visa.

## Hindered by ties

If you are a man, take a cold long look at your tie. Is it garish or subdued? Is it an authentic old school tie or a fake? Is it pristine silk or bobbed polyester? Or do you have an irrepressible penchant for bow-ties? You might not give much thought to your choice of neckwear in the early hours of the morning as you prepare for the commuter race into the City, but it can give away a lot about your personality and even your job. Look at the man sitting opposite you on the train — or the gentleman in the next car at the traffic lights. If he's wearing a spotted bow-tie he's probably an ad exec. If the tie is unfashionably wide or scruffy he's probably in insurance and if it's brightly coloured he's a money broker. More bankers wear old school or club ties than anyone else — 46 per cent against 42 per cent of stockbrokers. According to a survey of City folk by Tie Rack, the average British male owns 15 ties and 46 per cent of men believe that if a woman straightens his tie it's because she's attracted to him. Unfortunately the women questioned didn't agree.

Surely the most memorable telephone number in London. As the first tenant in the new London Bridge City development at Hays Wharf, on the south bank of the Thames, early bird Citicorp was able to choose its own number to follow the 234-area code. The result: 01 234 5678.

Carol Leonard

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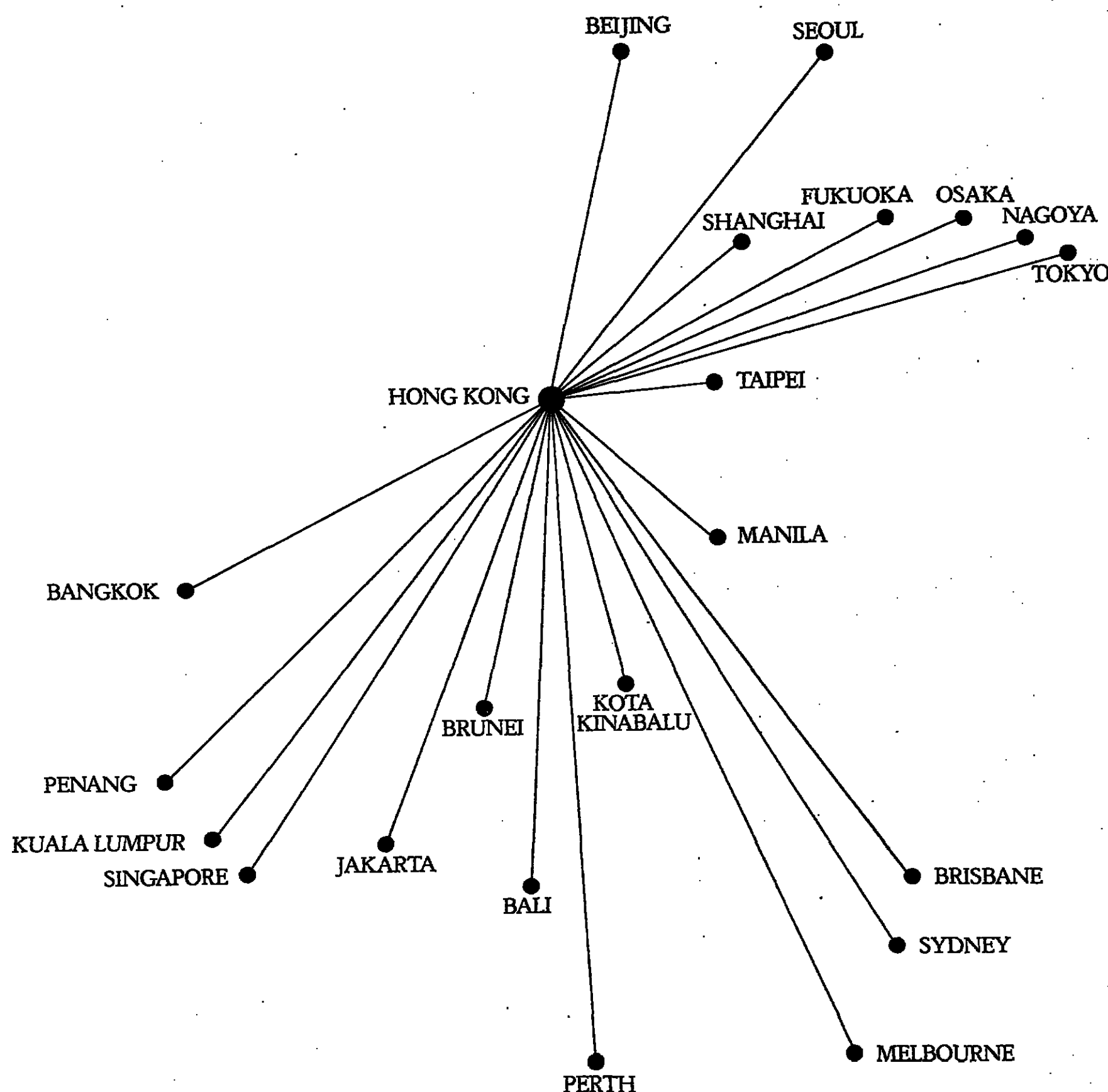


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No.	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Country Ind	Industrials A-D	
2	BSR	Electricals	
3	Resters (sa)	Industrials L-R	
4	Ash & Lacy	Industrials A-D	
5	Richardson West	Industrials L-R	
6	Ban	Drapery Stores	
7	GR	Industrials E-K	
8	Hanover	Industrials E-K	
9	Storehouse (sa)	Drapery Stores	
10	Manganese Bronze	Industrials L-R	
11	Office Elect Mach	Industrials L-R	
12	Deacons	Property	
13	McKee	Industrials L-R	
14	Tollis	Industrials S-Z	
15	Presac	Electricals	
16	Barlow Rand	Industrials A-D	
17	Walker, Greenbank	Industrials S-Z	
18	Home Counties	Newspapers/Pub	
19	Silhouette	Industrials S-Z	
20	Pitch Design	Paper/Print/Adv	
21	Enterprise	Industrials S-Z	
22	Yale & Veler	Industrials S-Z	
23	GR (sa)	Property	
24	Claydon Son	Industrials A-D	
25	Brown Brown Kent	Industrials L-R	
26	Br Airway (sa)	Industrials A-D	
27	Casket (S)	Drapery Stores	
28	Tusall	Electricals	
29	Seavey	Industrials S-Z	
30	Anglo Ltd	Buildings/Roads	
31	Barr (AG)	Food	
32	Jaguar (sa)	Motor/Aircraft	
33	Nepean	Industrials L-R	
34	Seville Gordon (I)	Industrials S-Z	
35	Hoskins Op	Shipping	
36	Slough Estates	Property	
37	Coms Vivella (sa)	Drapery Stores	
38	Cook (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
39	Sea Hermit	Industrials S-Z	
40	Powercon	Industrials L-R	
41	Armour	Industrials A-D	
42	Ransome Sims	Industrials L-R	
43	Stodart & Pitt	Industrials S-Z	
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BRITISH FUNDS				
Stock	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SHORTS (Under Five Years)				
Stock	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS				
Stock	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS				
Stock	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

UNDATED				
Stock	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED				
Stock	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BANKS DISCOUNT HP				
Stock	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end September 25. Settlement day October 5.  
§Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (sa) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BREWERIES						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BUILDINGS AND ROADS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCE AND LAND						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CINEMAS AND TV						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DRAPERY AND STORES						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

HOTELS AND CATERERS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ELECTRICALS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

E-K						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FOODS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

L-R						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

S-Z						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

OIL & GAS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SHIPPING						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

OVERSEAS TRADERS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PROPERTY						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SHOES AND LEATHER						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TEXTILES						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TOBACCO						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Tobacco						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Tobacco						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Tobacco						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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## THE POLICE

## FOCUS

## A SPECIAL REPORT

## Crimewatch international



Today's police face unprecedented change and stress. Stewart Tendler, crime reporter, looks at technology, at crime prevention and at international cooperation

An international gang of fraudsters is detected operating across Europe and the Middle East. The victim countries meet at Interpol headquarters. Within days an international task force has been formed under the command of a German detective, but his officers come from Britain, Israel, Kuwait, Switzerland and Denmark.

No such squad or Interpol initiative exists at present but the possibility of creating international task forces to deal with international criminal problems is one of the ideas posed by Sir Stanley Bailey, Chief Constable of Northumbria and chairman of the steering committee drawn from the Association of Chief Police Officers, and the organizers of this week's International Police Exhibition and Conference 87.

It is the sort of idea which may become one of the discussion points among the 3,000 delegates from 48 countries attending the conference. Sir Stanley sees the event as a "learning process" where both

good practice and ideas from different countries will be exchanged.

There are many questions to debate. For example, what effect will the removal of frontiers within the EEC have on the individual police forces of member countries? Is it time to create an international forum for crime prevention or an international campaign using the best slogans from individual countries?

Sir Stanley sees these issues at the heart of the event. Other international police conferences dwell on the academic and the statistical, but the aim of Ipec 87 is to look at the practical side of policing without dwelling heavily on areas such as firearms or equipment.

One of the key themes of the conference will be crime prevention and Sir Stanley said he detected a growing awareness among many diverse democratic countries of the importance of the links between the police and the community.

"There is a general widening of the recognition that the police alone cannot control



The friendly touch while policing the beat in Birmingham. Left: Sir Stanley Bailey, Chief Constable of Northumbria

crime, and fear within communities can be made worse by communities lacking a spirit," he said.

But as the crime situation improved with fresh initiatives so the quality of life within communities also improved. Such ideas could now be found as far afield as parts of India, Singapore, New Zealand, the United States and Canada.

Sir Stanley said: "You see the concept of the police and community developing together with the police acting as the plying agent in starting a preventative role." More effort was being put into the development of the community/policing policies than any other aspect of policing.

The time may have arrived for some form of international initiative on the question of

the community and the police. Why not, asked Sir Stanley, have an internationally recognized standard symbol in airports for the operation of crime prevention advice or programmes?

Sir Stanley said he would like to see an international association of national crime prevention bodies which took account of local, state and national developments, ensuring an international focus.

This could be developed, for example, within the EEC where specialist groups of ministers and officials already exist to look at specific problems such as terrorism and drugs.

Looking towards the rest of Europe Sir Stanley pondered what the future held for police forces faced with a vast population, soon able to travel

far more freely than ever before.

Sir Stanley said: "Within the EEC people will travel more freely. People you police may not be of your own nationality. As the community aims to become one then styles of policing may well have to be reviewed. I am posing questions of whether the old order can continue."

He pointed out that at the moment there are great differences between forces in different countries. Britain's police, for example, are not armed as a standard procedure but many Continental forces are.

The question of greater international cooperation in dealing with major criminals and groups operating across boundaries has already prom-

pted Sir Kenneth Newman, the former Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, to suggest a network of special squads set up across the world to face the international criminal.

Sir Stanley suggested going a step further, by the creation of international task forces or even an international squad which could be housed by Interpol. He said: "It would operate in the same way as we deal with a series of murders in Britain. There would be a lead agency and the countries involved would decide who would be in charge."

Within the next few days that suggestion and many others are likely to be debated in what Sir Stanley hopes is the first conference of what could become an annual event in London.

## The challenge to our police

By the Home Secretary, Douglas Hurd

The images of the police which we see daily in newspaper headlines and fiction naturally focus upon high drama and confrontation. This is an inescapable part of policing, but we know there is much more to it than that.

I welcome the wider perspective which this Special Report — and the exhibition and conference which it marks — are able to bring. They will illuminate the increasing co-operation across national boundaries especially in response to serious crimes like terrorism and major drug trafficking.

The growth of crime throughout the western world is associated with greater affluence, less readiness to accept authority and a more frequent and casual resort to violence. It takes many new forms and challenges every police force in this country. Police numbers have grown very rapidly since 1979. They are better trained and equipped and their powers have been enhanced in many respects.

At the same time they have had to adjust to a new statutory framework for their powers and the need to explain themselves and their actions more clearly to the public they serve. I pay tribute to the way in which they have met the challenges and adapted to changed media needs and perceptions.

The challenges posed by crime cannot be met alone by increased police numbers and powers. They need all the help they can get in the prevention and the detection of crime.

Our Chief Constables have recognized the importance of crime prevention to their strategies against crime, and have strengthened the status of their crime prevention departments to reflect this fact. Local government too has begun to realize that crime prevention is central to the delivery of community services.

Above all, ordinary members of the public have begun to understand that the commu-

nity has to join in if the deep-seated causes of crime are to be properly addressed. Police and government, in a complex free society, rely increasingly on the active citizen — just as schools rely on the active parent and housing estates on the active home owner or tenants.

Crime prevention should become part of the thinking and activity of all organizations and individuals in our society. It should inform the design of housing, hospitals, cars, factories and shops; the provision of education and facilities for the young and the elderly; the ways in which employers protect their employees and plant.

Central government has played its part. In addition to funding for the police, we are spending \$4.8 million on publicity this year. Last financial year, some £10.5 million was allocated under the Urban Programme to local authorities in difficult areas to promote crime prevention schemes; a further £20 million was spent by the Department of the Environment's Estate Action agency to improve security on run-down estates.

The security measures included controlled entry systems, stronger front doors and locks, better lighting, and design measures to reduce crime. In addition to these physical improvements, local estate management was improved through the provision of new estate offices and on-site managers, caretakers, and repair teams.

We are now working on the establishment of a new national association for crime prevention, to enhance the national support available to local crime prevention projects, including the 35,000 Neighbourhood Watch schemes established since 1982.

New technology increasingly supports police activities to defeat crime. Britain has been in the forefront of new forensic techniques, most recently with the development of DNA profiling and, at present, with the advances in automatic fingerprint recognition.

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By De La Rue Printrak

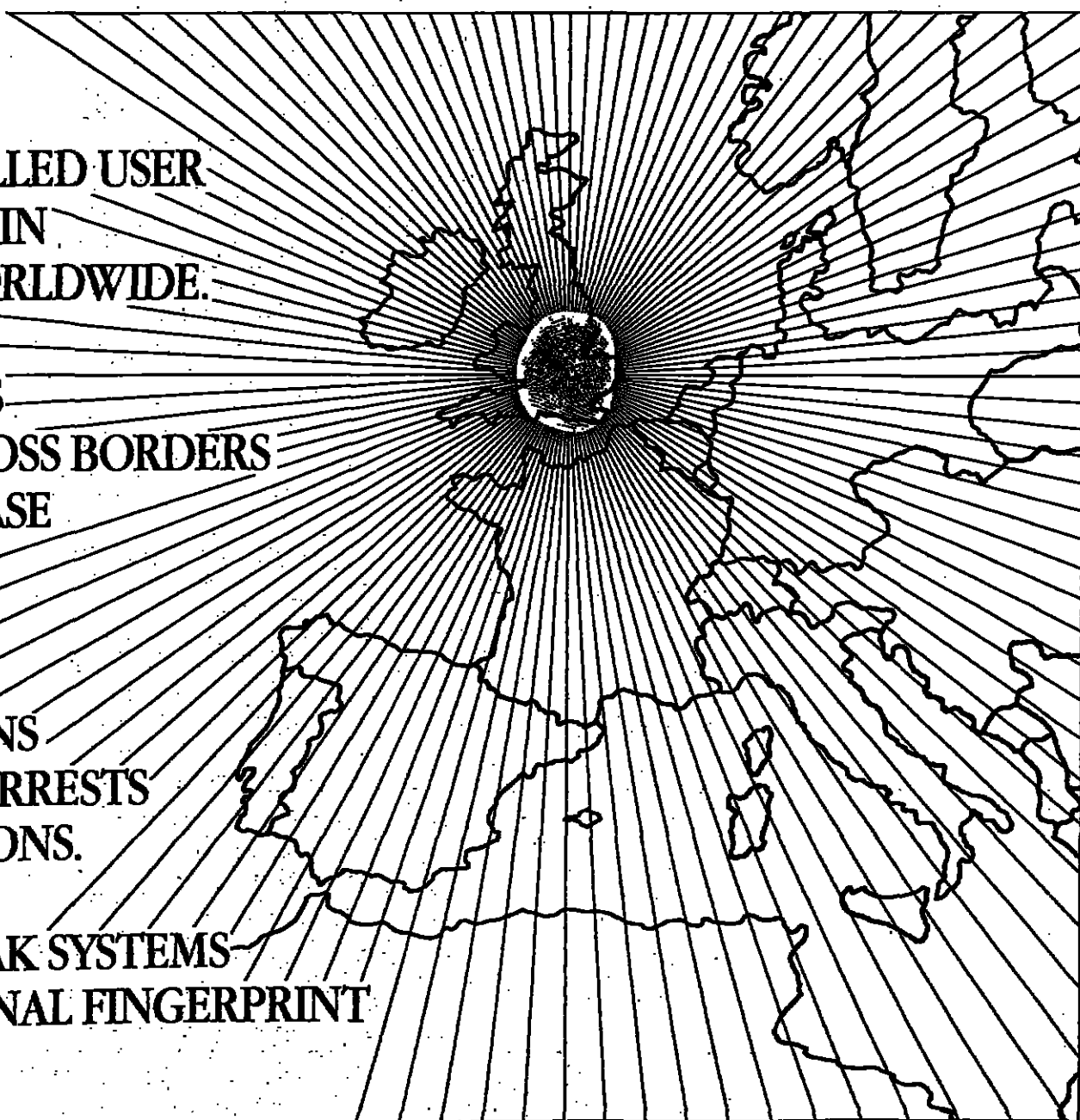
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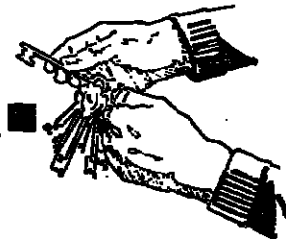


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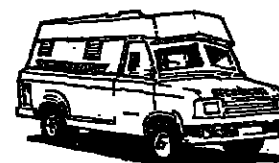
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## FOCUS

THE POLICE/2



## Anderton on crime and the public

### PREVENTION

Ask chief constables what is top of their list to fight crime and many will say more men. Some might say more legal powers. Others could dwell on more technology but James Anderton, chief constable of Greater Manchester and president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, places one simple factor above all others.

"We need to awaken the public which tends at times to be rather too apathetic to the fact that quite horrific crimes are being committed every day of the week and we must not be come inured, complacent. There is a need for a wholesale public condemnation of crime in this country," he says.

With that condemnation must come greater partnership with the police to end what Mr. Anderton believes has become a crisis of policing in many cities, not only in Britain but around the world.

Nor in Britain is it a problem only to be found on the city streets any more. Mr. Anderton said: "Although the major problem lies in the great conurbations and cities there

### Crime prevention schemes give hope

is very real evidence of substantial increases in crime, even violent crimes and organized crimes, in less likely places such as small towns and the shire counties.

Mr. Anderton said: "The great thrust of the Home Office and police is the need to increase public awareness of the scale of the problem and enlist their assistance."

A glimmer of hope has appeared with the growth of local crime prevention schemes which are beginning to reduce burglaries and thefts from vehicles.

But the police and the Government have to build on this, said Mr. Anderton. The destruction of public inertia goes hand in hand with closer liaison with local police, the better use of police resources and more manpower.

Mr. Anderton is only one among many chief constables calling for more officers, and like his colleagues he defends the need.

Huge numbers of officers are not, he admits, going to contain crime simply because much of it is not preventable by putting more officers on the streets. However, more men and women means more officers to investigate crime and therefore defeat it.

The policeman's lot might also be improved if the courts and government played their part in dealing with the criminal. Too often, said Mr. Anderton, policemen brought criminals to book only to see them released on bail to commit fresh offences or receive insufficiently severe sentences. The result was demoralized, disillusioned officers.

The problems with the ethnic communities in the inner cities have also created problems for police forces, but Mr. Anderton believes relations are improving.

Stewart Tendler



Police at work: under attack from soccer hooligans, top left; R.S. Buryard, Chief Constable of Essex, and recruits, above left; the computers at Hendon Police College, which played a part in the hunt for the north London rapist, top right; Peter Imbert, the new Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, above, and police carrying shields and rubber bullet-firing guns at an exercise in riot control



## Hi-tech to arrest failure rate

G. K. Chesterton's Father Brown was a master of solving the seemingly illogical while Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes always found things so wonderfully "elementary". Their successors on the cinema or television screen have merely to ask a question here or tempt an informant there before wrestling the villain to the ground, writes Stewart Tendler.

Unfortunately in crime detection, life rarely imitates art. The forces involved in solving the murders of children as far afield as Edinburgh and the Northumbrian border have been working without result since 1983. The investigation into what happened to the proceeds of the £26 million Brinks-Mat gold bullion robbery is still going strong after three years' work and the City police inquiry into the £248 million Johnson Matthey Bankers collapse is on its way to its second anniversary.

The solutions will probably be found not by flashes of intuition or arm locks but by dogged application to the flickering screen of a VDU or the methodical work of forensic scientists.

The immense difficulties which confront the modern, real-life detective are amply illustrated by statistics from the United States. A Justice Department study said that in the last decade there had been 30 cases of serial murder, involving a killer striking at least six times seemingly at random. Many more may exist un-

detected. They thrived not only because they were clever and peripatetic but also because there was no centralized information system to keep track.

The problem will never be easy to solve in the US with its hundreds of police agencies operating at different levels. But in Britain in the last few years great strides have been made both to modernize detection of major cases and prevent the problems found by the Americans.

The spur for action was the Yorkshire Ripper. Peter Sutcliffe was caught after five years' work at a cost of £5 million in an investigation.

### Sutcliffe case gave added impetus to computer use

dogged by mountains of paperwork, bureaucratic and scientific mismatching. Sutcliffe's identity lay waiting to be found in 24 tons of material.

After Sutcliffe's eventual discovery, a special committee led by Sir Lawrence Byford, the then Chief Inspector of Constabulary, held a post-mortem of the police work. The committee's report inspired the use of new techniques. All incident rooms throughout the country are now standardized, using the same processes so that forces can easily exchange information. Perhaps more important is the introduction of the

### SOLUTIONS

computer to assess the myriad of records which an inquiry accumulates.

At the time of the case, police and Home Office experts were already looking at a computer system to ease complicated investigations. The problems of the Ripper case gave that research greater impetus and it bore fruit in the shape of Holmes, Home Office (Large) Major Enquiry System.

Holmes provides a full-text retrieval system with a wide range of indexes and the ability not only to hold a mass of data but also to monitor daily management of the investigation. Asked about a man with a dog, the computer will speedily find every statement or report referring to a dog.

Different forces can be linked to each other's computer through the Police National Computer network, which will also help to provide additional capacity for a system under pressure. As part of the Ripper reforms, the PNC is also developing a crime-pattern analysis function which would be used to spot the appearance of the serial criminal.

Holmes will be used by every force in England and Wales by next spring and plans for the next generation are already under way.

But the Ripper post-mortem did not forget the human factor. All police officers likely to be in charge of major cases now receive special training courses at the Police National College at Bramshill, Hampshire.

The development first of a radio network and the introduction of the personal radio in the 1960s totally altered the policeman's ability to respond. The historian may judge the radio as the key technological development of modern policing.

Home Office scientists predict that in a few years the scene-of-crime officer will arrive for work with a

### Portable laser kits being considered for detectives

portable laser to search for prints using a process now possible in the laboratory only at great cost. By then, prints will be taken off rough surfaces now too difficult to test.

In the US, computerization of fingerprint records helped detectives to track down a mass killer nicknamed the Night Stalker. The Home Office is now moving towards Automatic Fingerprint Recognition (AFR). Access to the collection will be open to all forces by electronic links and an AFR system could sift 10,000 prints a second.

## The price for training a PC

### RECRUITS

It costs around £10,000 to train a policeman, who will spend two years as probationer before he is accepted (or rejected) as a fully-fledged copper. But to train him to do what and how?

It is a question which has concentrated the minds of senior police officers for years, particularly since the Scarman Report.

The training of a policeman, a process which never really stops through most of his career, but particularly for probationers, is passing through a "critical period," in the words of Assistant Chief Constable Geoffrey Markham of Essex Police, and a member of an official working group studying the subject, writes Michael Hatfield.

"In the past the training has been too institutionalized," he says. "When a man or woman entered a police training centre he or she left a piece of his or her personality and character on the doorstep. That has to be changed and is being changed. If a police officer is to relate to the community his whole personality must remain intact and developed so that he can best deal with the world outside the police training centre."

His boss, Chief Constable Bob Banyard, illustrated the problem and the challenge with a personal experience 30

years ago when he was being trained. "We were told," he recalled, "that men were always called 'sir' and women 'madam'. My first post was in Bermondsey and the first reaction I got from a woman was 'don't you madam me, young man'."

In other words, the emphasis is being switched away from the purely institutionalized training where a young policeman's attitudes could be wholly coloured by what he hears and does at the training centre to the personal experience of policing he gains within the community. Geoffrey Markham called it the "socialization of police training."

It means that the days of a young policeman, after his induction in a force, being thrown into a training centre to learn the ropes for 14 weeks and then sent back to his force for another 10 as part of his initial training, are coming to an end.

In future a probationer's initial training will be based on a modular system in which his periods at a training centre will be alternated by "on the ground" experience at his station.

The system has yet to come into being nationally, although experiments have already been undertaken, the pace of the development conditioned by the need to retrain instructors in the new mode of training.

## Drivers in the dock

### TRAFFIC

While we live in a country where vehicle numbers are growing inexorably and the toll of accidents mounting daily, traffic policing has become the Cinderella of police work.

The folklore epithet is that of John Over, Chief Constable of Gwent, chairman of the traffic committee of the Association of Chief Constables. It has developed not because of a lack of concern but out of general apathy and the pressures of equally important competing priorities.

When the Home Office recently put out a circular on police and public relations, traffic was not even mentioned. Even the IPCC conference has only one session on traffic policing and the use of new technologies.

And yet, as John Over explained, the vehicle is more often than not the point of contact between the public and the police.

"The Hungerford killings rightly appalled the nation," says John Over, "but each year we are having to deal with 6,000 road deaths and more than 30,000 road accidents in

which people are injured. And each death is estimated to cost £240,000 in resources."

More technology is having to be brought in to keep traffic flowing and to reduce the risk of accident, but in many instances the United Kingdom is way behind its European counterparts. Partly it is the latent deep suspicion of the new-fangled, and partly the law's insistence that there must be the human involvement in evidence on offences.

In Germany, for example, cameras are placed on roads which will automatically register anyone who is motoring too fast, a record which is logged in a central control and the driver informed of his offence with a demand to pay a statutory fine.

Could such devices be acceptable in this country? The advantages of greater surveillance of the movement of traffic, together with the awareness that an offence is more likely to be spotted, would appear to be overwhelming. But it would mean breaking with the tradition of direct police involvement in the serving of a charge.

MH

## Enter the keyboard cops

### COMPUTERS

When Ronald Broome, chief constable of Avon and Somerset, began work on computers for the police nearly 20 years ago as an officer in Birmingham, writes Stewart Tendler, he could count on one hand the number of other policemen in the country with any expertise in the field.

Today, almost every headquarters staff includes a systems unit and few forces are still without a centralized computer operation.

Mr Broome, chairman of the technical research committee within the Association of Chief Police Officers, learnt his expertise in the City of Birmingham force, swallowed up by the West Midlands force, with the installation in 1972 of the first force computer in the country. The



Ronald Broome: computers can help the clear-up rate

Police National Computer (PNC), offering a wide range of information on drivers, vehicles and criminals, had recently become operational but no force had moved towards using computers for local police work.

Since 1972, many forces have installed variations on a centralized system which aims to speed and rationalize the daily operations of a force. The systems called either computer-aided dispatch systems (CAD) or command and

control have given police greater flexibility.

A police force can automatically log incidents, instantaneously check resources, order a response and keep a constant monitor on operations.

Scotland Yard's computerized gazetteer can identify the location of a call box used to make a 999 call or public places such as public houses mentioned in a call.

The computer can also keep watch over the police officer himself. If the constable goes

on a call and does not announce his arrival at the scene or no one has heard from him for some time the computer system will alert a control centre.

Police use of computers is moving towards their greater use in crime solving and prevention. A north London division has recently carried out a successful experiment using a desktop computer to build up an analysis of local crime patterns and then properly orchestrate a response.

In London the Yard has just announced contracts for the Crime Report Information System, which will hold crime reports from 2,000 terminals across the city and provide a view of trends, pick out useful information and flag specific types of crime such as racial attacks.

The one great source of intelligence remains the PNC, based at Hendon in north-west London, and now approaching nearly 20 years' service. Since its creation in 1972 it has grown to hold 32 million vehicle-owners, 300,000 stolen cars, 4.7 million names of convicted criminals and basic details of 3.3 million fingerprints.

## Civilian muscle for the long arm of the law

A novel experiment is underway in Northumbria which could transform the policeman's lot. More than that, it could help some of the unemployed. Civilians are being used as personal assistants to permanent beat officers.

The idea is one of many introduced by the Chief Constable, Sir Stanley Bailey, in his progressive plans to improve the role of the policeman in the community and, conversely, create a greater community awareness of the policeman's role.

"Our job as policemen has changed," he says. "We can no longer use the methods of yesterday to meet the problems of tomorrow. We are back to where we began as policemen, thinking in terms of community and not nationally. National solutions to

crime are not enough. Each community is different, demographically, politically, and has particular needs."

It is out of that thinking that Sir Stanley began exploring what was on offer and one thing that he quickly latched upon was the money available under the Government's community aid programme.

Today he receives something like £1,500,000 annually in support from the Manpower Services Commission, employing and training 200 people, previously without a job in the battle against crime.

Twenty-three of these are assigned as assistants to individual permanent beat officers, carrying out many of their functions, such as notifying victims of the results in court cases, liaising with community groups about local meetings, delivering and

### VIGILANCE

receiving non-urgent messages to and from the public. It is all time-consuming work, and relieves the bobby on the beat, so that he can get on with the more demanding work of tackling crime.

The other MSC-backed employees are general office assistants, all having a role to play and enabling officers to spend more time on operational duties.

It is the ultimate, in some ways, of police throughout the country using more civilians in office and administrative work to relieve their comrades in the community.

It was this emphasis on community policing that led to the creation of Neighbourhood Watch schemes, sometimes criticized, but undoubtedly

seen by the police as a considerable success. There are now more than 30,000 Neighbourhood Watch schemes operating in England and Wales.

"We have got to understand as policemen that our role has changed," says Sir Stanley. "Crime is rising; we have to face that inevitability. Before the last war there were something like three million vehicles on the road; now there are 22 million, many of them equipped with radios, stereos and other kinds of modern equipment. The risk of theft has increased."

It meant, added Sir Stanley, that policemen may not be able to reduce crime but they can improve the quality of life and reduce the level of fear of crime within the community.

That was the reason why police forces throughout the

country were spending — or trying to spend — more time in schools explaining the role of the policeman's function to schoolchildren and to create an awareness of their responsibilities within the community, when they became adults.

Entry into schools, however, is not always easy. As one chief constable said: "Let's face it, we sometimes have to deal with councils who don't like the idea for their own political reasons."

"In the end policing is about people," says Sir Stanley. "No one builds hovels or slums. People create them. It is schemes like Neighbourhood Watch or police visiting schools which help to create an awareness of the community and the individual's responsibility to it."

Michael Hatfield

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FELLOWSHIPSAll Souls College intends to make elections to two Senior  
Research Fellowships in the course of the academic year 1987-88.The Senior Research Fellowships are open to men and women  
whose work lies in the following fields of study: Law, History,  
Philosophy, Politics, Economics, English Language and  
Literature, Classical Studies, Oriental Studies, Mathematical  
Sciences. The College would not normally elect to a Senior  
Research Fellowship any person who had not reached the age  
of 40 on 1st March 1988.The Senior Research Fellowships will be tenable for a period  
of seven years in the first instance, and may be extended for  
successive periods of not more than seven years until retiring age.Further particulars, including details of stipend and terms of  
appointment, and application forms may be obtained from  
The Warden's Secretary, All Souls College, Oxford.Applications on the application form, must reach the Acting  
Warden not later than 17th October 1987. (The envelope  
containing the application should be marked "Research  
Fellowship") Applicants must ensure that references, from  
not more than three referees, also reach the Acting Warden by  
17th October 1987.OXFORD UNIVERSITY  
COMPUTING  
LABORATORYThe Programming Research Group special-  
ises in the study of mathematical methods  
for the design and development of Computer  
Systems. As a result of recent expansion the  
software engineering project has several  
vacancies forRESEARCH  
OFFICERSThe project is particularly interested in the  
specification and development of concurrent  
systems in general and of communications  
protocols, secure systems and transaction  
processing systems in particular.The posts are funded by an SERC Special  
(Rolling) Research Grant and will be for a  
period of 2 years in the first instance. One  
position at Grade RS11 with salary in the  
range £17,250 - £21,605 p.a. is for a person  
of outstanding calibre to lead the project. The  
others are graded RS10 and RS11 with  
salaries on the scales £9,305 - £14,825 p.a.  
and £13,825 - £18,210 p.a. respectively;  
initial salary is to be determined by age and  
experience.Further particulars are available from  
Professor C.A.R. Hoare, Oxford University  
Computing Laboratory, 1-11 Keble Road,  
Oxford, OX1 3QD to whom applications,  
including a curriculum vitae and the names  
of three referees, should be sent to arrive  
before 9th October 1987.UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM  
DEPARTMENT OF  
PHYSICSApplications are invited for a POSTDOCTORAL  
RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP, tenable for two  
years from 1 October 1987 or as soon as possible.The successful applicant will participate in the  
development and testing of an active optics system  
to stabilise image motion in the William Herschel  
telescope.Initial salary up to £9,865 p.a. with super-  
annuation.Applications (3 copies) naming three referees,  
should be sent, quoting reference P2, by 28  
September 1987 to The Registrar, Science  
Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 1TA,  
from whom further particulars may be obtained.FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM  
MUSEUM ASSISTANT  
IN RESEARCHFrom 1 January 1988 or as soon as possible  
thereafter an appointment for a fixed term of five  
years in the Department on Antiquities. Applicants  
must hold an Honours degree in classical Archae-  
ology and should be aged under thirty-five. Salary  
£8,735 rising by four annual increments to £11,075.

Further details from

The Secretary of the  
Appointments Committee,  
Fitzwilliam Museum,  
Cambridge CB2 1RB.ST. CATHERINE'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE  
Research FellowshipsThe Governing Body of St. Catherine's College invites  
applications from men or women for election to up to three  
Research Fellowships, tenable without restriction as to  
subject from 1 October 1988 for three years. Candidates  
must be graduates of a university and under thirty years of  
age on 1 October 1987. The closing date for applications is  
5 November 1987.Further particulars are available from the Secretary for  
the Research Fellowships Competition, St. Catherine's  
College, Cambridge CB2 1RL (tel: 0223 338350).CHRIST CHURCH,  
OXFORD

Junior Research Fellowships

The Governing Body propose to elect two Junior Research  
Fellows in the Autumn of 1987. The Fellows will be  
appointed for three years and will be expected to  
conduct research in the field of the history of the  
University of Oxford.A candidate must be a graduate of a university and  
must be under thirty years of age on 1 October 1987.Further particulars and an application form should be  
obtained by writing to the Secretary, Christ  
Church, Oxford, OX1 1PS.

Applications must reach the Secretary by 15 October 1987.

Senior Fellowships will be elected  
separately in February 1988.

## 'O' &amp; 'A' LEVELS

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O or A LEVELS?Get help and one year course  
with emphasis on written  
presentation in  
exam conditions.

Prospectus

BROWN & BROWN  
TUTORIAL COLLEGE,  
28 Warrington Rd, Oxford  
Tel: 01865 6800

CIFE 5702 BAC

## PREP &amp; PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE

well educated  
ASSISTANT HOUSEMISTRESS

Opportunity to teach

RING HITCHIN 32100

## A GIFTED SON?

Cheltenham College Junior School

is offering 12 scholarships for boys be-  
tween the ages of 8 and 10, for boarding  
places, commencing September 1988.Awarded on the basis of examination and  
interview (November 1987), the schol-  
arships will be in the following areas:ACADEMIC SUBJECTS, MUSIC, ART  
and CTD, and GAMES.Interested? Complete the coupon be-  
low and forward it to Mr. D.J.A. Cassell,  
Headmaster, Cheltenham College Junior  
School, Thirstaine Road, Cheltenham  
GL53 7AB.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Boy's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Scholarship Interest: \_\_\_\_\_

T/87

## PREP &amp; PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EAGLE HOUSE SCHOOL, SANDHURST  
HEADThe Governors of Eagle House invite applications for the post of Head in succession to Mr J  
H J Greenish on his retirement in July 1988.Eagle House, founded in 1820, was bought by Wellington College in 1968, but still retains  
its autonomy.

The present numbers in the school are 90 Boarders and 120 Day Boys.

The Head is a member of the IAPS.

Applicants with the essential requirement of a degree or suitable equivalent qualification  
should write for details of the post to:The Chairman of the Governors  
Eagle House, Sandhurst, Camberley  
Surrey GU17 8XJThe closing date for receipt of applications, which should be accompanied by the addresses  
and telephone numbers of two referees, is WEDNESDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987.DAME ALLAN'S SCHOOL  
APPOINTMENT OF  
PRINCIPALDame Allan's Girls' School (GSA) and Dame  
Allan's Boys' School (HMC) are two separate  
Independent Secondary Day Schools in  
Newcastle upon Tyne. There are  
approximately 440 pupils in each school, 880 in  
total.The present Headmistress and Headmaster will  
both retire in July 1988 and the Governors are  
seeking to appoint one Principal for both  
schools.The Governors intend to combine education at  
6th Form level (only) within the next two or  
three years. The Principal will be expected to  
plan and implement this change.A salary substantially above scale rates will be  
offered.Details from and applications in writing to:  
A.G. Mitchell, Clerk to the Governors,  
Dame Allan's Schools, Fowberry Crescent,  
Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 9YJ.

Closing date: 25th September 1987.

JAMES ALLEN'S  
GIRLS' SCHOOL  
DULWICH  
Clerk to the  
Governors  
and  
BursarApplications are invited for the  
appointment of Clerk to the  
Governors and Bursar. Salary not  
less than £20,000 p.a.

For details write to

the Clerk to the Governors of  
James Allen's Girls' School, East  
Dulwich Grove, London, SE22 8TE.SCAITCLIFFE SCHOOL  
HEADThe Board at Scaitcliffe School invite applica-  
tions for the post of Head which will  
become vacant in January 1988. The ap-  
pointment will be for January or April, 1988.The school was founded in 1897 and is still  
under the same overall direction. The Head  
is a member of the I.A.P.S. The present  
numbers in the school are 50 Boarders and  
75 Day Boys.Applicants will have attained an Honours  
Degree and a suitable Teaching Diploma/  
Qualification, preferably be married and  
below the age of 40.Applications with curriculum vitae and the  
names of two referees should be sent to:The Chairman of the Board  
Scaitcliffe  
Englefield Green,  
Surrey TW20 0YJClosing date for applications will be 1st  
October 1987MARLBOROUGH  
HOUSE SCHOOL  
Hawkhurst, Kent  
APPOINTMENT  
OF HEADApplications are invited from suitably  
qualified persons to take up this post in  
April or September, 1988.Marlborough House is an IAPS Boarding  
& Day Preparatory School for boys &  
girls.

Further details from:

The Clerk to the Governors,  
Marlborough House School,  
Hawkhurst, Kent TN18 4PY

Closing date: 6th October, 1987

BETHANY SCHOOL,  
GOUDHURST, KENT  
APPOINTMENT  
OF HEADThe Governors of Bethany School invite  
applications for the post of HEAD  
from September 1st 1988 on the retire-  
ment of Christian Lanzer.The school is a boarding community of  
280 boys, aged 11-18. The present  
Headmaster is a member of SFHMIS.Full details and application form from  
the Chairman of Governors, Richard  
Pengelly, 41 High Street, Tenterden,  
Kent TN30 6BJ.Closing date for applications:  
September 28th.BRIGIDINE CONVENT  
SCHOOL,  
BERKSHIREIndependent Girls' School,  
171-19 West,  
Slough SL1 2JH  
Tel: 0753 83777REQUIREMENT FOR AHEAD  
TEACHEREXPERIENCED TEACHER OF  
SCIENCE STUDIES, TYPING  
AND OFFICE WORK.Applicants should send 20 periods per  
week. Please send curriculum vitae and  
three references to the Headmistress  
in confidence.REQUIREMENT FOR AHEAD  
TEACHERTEACHER OF ENGLISH  
AND OFFICE WORK.Applicants should send 20 periods per  
week. Please send curriculum vitae and  
three references to the Headmistress  
in confidence.Salary according to nationally  
agreed scale.Please apply as soon as  
possible with C.V. and names  
and addresses of two referees  
to the Headmistress.HEDGECOCK SCHOOL GSA,  
FRENCH AND GERMAN  
SCHOOLSTeacher required for French and  
German from January 1988 to March 1988.  
Hedgcock School is a day school for  
girls aged 11 to 18. The school is  
located in the heart of the city of  
London. Salary (day) and  
boarding (night) are negotiable.GENERAL SUBJECTS  
TEACHERrequired for French and German  
from January 1988 to March 1988.  
Hedgcock School is a day school for  
girls aged 11 to 18. The school is  
located in the heart of the city of  
London. Salary (day) and  
boarding (night) are negotiable.Applications with C.V. and names  
and addresses of two referees  
should be submitted to the  
Headmistress, Hedgcock School,  
Bridgeway Park, Richmond,<







01-481 4481

## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

01-481 4481

Zarah Hay  
ASSOCIATES

## FLAIR FOR ORGANISING

£13,000 + BENEFITS

This is a one-to-one situation where your organisational talents will be fully utilised. As PA to a head of department at this large West End organisation, handle your own correspondence, liaise at senior level and take on your own projects. 100 shorthand, 60 typing, age 24-30.

## PERSONNEL SEC WITH GERMAN

£12,000 + BANKING BENEFITS

A knowledge of German and a strong personality is required by this City based bank. As secretary to their senior Personnel Manager, your responsibilities will be varied and this is definitely a job with scope to develop. If you enjoy a pressurised environment, are self motivated and have 80/80 skills, this could be for you. Age 25-35.

## FREE LUNCH IN KENSINGTON

£11,000

The benefits at this well known organisation are exceptional and include mortgage subsidy, paid overtime and free lunches. As Executive Secretary to their Marketing Director your responsibilities will include the smooth running of overseas projects and co-ordination of their marketing team. 50wpm typing audio and WP experience. Age 22-28.

For more information call Karen Betancourt or Ann Grover on 588 6674.

6 BROAD STREET PLACE BLOMFIELD STREET LONDON EC2 7JH

TOP-NOTCH TEMPS  
FOR TOP ASSIGNMENTS

Is your Typing 60 wpm? Is your Shorthand 100 wpm?  
Have you WP experience? If so, we need you now.

We are assembling an exclusive team of highly skilled secretaries for top level assignments. Top pay and benefits guaranteed.

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## Richard Ellis

ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
for  
CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

Full secretarial duties including audio/WP for Chairman's PA/Secretary.  
Would suit college leaver or person returning to work after starting a family.

Phone Gail Simpson for an interview on 01-256 6411

Richard Ellis, Chartered Surveyors,  
55 Old Broad Street, London EC2M 1LPSECRETARY  
£10,000

NutraSweet AG, the Swiss based company which markets NutraSweet sweetening ingredient throughout Europe, requires a Secretary for its London office.

In addition to excellent shorthand and WP skills, you are able to work on your own initiative. You have a sense of humour and have the ability to work under pressure.

Please contact:

Emma Sarson

NutraSweet AG

21 Dorset Square, London NW1 6QG

Tel: 01 724 6037

## Maine Tucker

Recruitment Consultants

## FASHION ENTREPRENEUR?

£7,500

This is a genuine chance for you to get into the Fashion Industry & watch a brilliant new Company capture the World's imagination! Moving constantly among Top Designers - Corset, etc. you need 100% initiative, superb organisation & admin. a commercial brain with a POSITIVE attitude. This job offers total involvement - you will work with Young, Creative people who are fast making their entrepreneurial dream a reality - this week they are in 6 National Papers. If you type & are highly professional this is a brilliant move for you!

30 Pall Mall St. London SW1Y 6LB Telephone: 01-924 0549

## PA/EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO MD

c.£15,000 + benefits

An able, experienced and highly intelligent Personal Assistant/Executive Secretary is required to assist and work closely with the MD of this fast growing property oriented business. He is a very successful, dynamic businessman and needs an assistant of equal calibre.

The company is a young and rapidly expanding subsidiary of a Stock Exchange quoted PLC. Offices are presently in the City area but will be moving to South West London.

First class organisational abilities are essential together with long term career intentions and a sophisticated view of the world and appearance. Other requirements include top level secretarial skills (although shorthand is not essential), and a driving licence.

Benefits may include the opportunity to participate in the stock option scheme currently being implemented. Please telephone us now for a confidential discussion.

Carrera

RECRUITMENT ADVISERS

35 PICCADILLY, LONDON W1V 9PB TEL: 01-439 3233

## Judy Farquharson Limited

47 New Bond Street, London, W1Y 9HA

01-483 8824

## EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATOR

£15,000+

MD of International Trading Company seeks intelligent assistant for UK office. You will have financial experience, fair for promotion, secretarial skills; lots of initiative. Spanish very useful, scope for travel.

## PA TO MD ADVERTISING

Go-ahead MD of popular agency seeks resourceful switched-on, PA. You will already have Board-level experience and be able to handle confidential and corporate business. 100/80 wpm speeds, age 24-30. c.£13,000 + perks.

Good temporary secretaries with 100/60 and WP - contact Deborah Florman.

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## CAROLINE KING

HAIR &amp; BEAUTY

£11,000

This leading salon needs a PA/Office Administrator to work with their UK Sales Director. He is a real character and will provide you with the office. NOT TOO MUCH TYPING. Audio 60 wpm.

## OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY

£12,500

For a strong, confident PA who enjoys organising and wants a lot in typing. This famous organisation has a fantastic and highly rewarding field. 100/60 and WP experience.

please telephone: 01-499 8076

87 New Bond Street London W1.

CAROLINE KING RECRUITMENT

## WHAT'S YOUR LINGO

Italian speaking WP sec for Company Secretary dealing with investments and Personal Finance.

Spanish and French speaking secretary to work for Italian speaking secretary. WP experience essential. Salary £12,500.

Language of Lawyers? We have a wide variety of jobs for secretaries and PAs. £10-12K.

Word Associates 377 6433 Agcy.

## COMMODITIES

£11,000

Small firm of commodity brokers in the City require an efficient well educated and spoken person with good shorthand and typing to help run a small friendly office.

Please apply to LONDON TOWN STAFF BUREAU

01 836 1994.

## CHARITY

SEC TO PR MANAGER

c.£9,500

A caring, committed person with excellent s/h secretarial skills and organisational ability is offered maximum involvement in busy Press Office.

## NEWS AGENCY

£9,000

WP/Audio Sec to Sales Manager (rusty s/h acceptable). Philips 50/40 but will cross train. Lots of telephone work, plenty of activity and liaison with sales execs. Good prospects.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

c.£8,500 + BENEFITS

Leading wine importers require bright, flexible sec aged 18+ with 80/45wpm to join busy PR team. Ability to deal with the Press, VIP clients and overseas suppliers with tact and humour.

Call Maureen on 499 5406

Susan Hamilton

Personnel Services,

33 St George's Street,

London W1.

## CITY RANGER!

PACKAGE £10,000

Chief Executive needs a private educated and Secretary (100/60+ WP) to join one of the most successful and rapidly expanding Stockbroking Groups in the UK. Voted day for someone lively, organised and keen to learn. Call Susan on 377-5777.

Middleton Jeffers

RECRUITMENT LIMITED

## EXPERIENCED

SECRETARY

required by Managing Director of small but busy company in EC1 area.

Good word processing skills required, capable of organising office admin as well as having bright and resilient personality. Age 25-40.

Salary £12,000

Write giving full details to BOX B20.

## PUBIC RELATIONS OPPORTUNITY

£20,000 + PROFIT SHARE

Your chance to join the City's most lively PR people. Lots of client activity, press liaison, etc. Audio skills. 22+.

353 7696

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU

## MARKETING AND DESIGN

£10,000

Top Designers are setting up a Marketing Team. Arrange mail shots, speak to clients, learn about publishing! 22+ with s/h.

353 7696

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU

## BRIGHT YOUNG SECS

IN FINE ARTS £7,500 - £8,500

College leavers/2nd jobs for hard working postal in Furniture, Coins, Old Masters and contemporary departments. Good s/h skills important of course!

353 7696

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU

## MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

Recruitment Consultants

## FRENCH Excellent?

New job for Bilingual Secretary (25-40), to assist Manager (French) set up and run engineering project. Plenty of French, some admin and supervisory responsibilities - so good experience vital. No shorthand. Around £11,000

FRENCH Brilliant? Bilingual Secretary (about 2 years experience) with English of mother tongue standard and both shorthand & typing by French banker. German is extremely useful. Lots of language work, lovely Mayfair offices. Around £10,000+ extras.

FRENCH Fluent? Promote British products as PA to Export Co-ordinator. Lots of organising, international liaison, exhibition work and some travel. Italian useful. Good English shorthand and some experience. To £9,000.

ITALIAN Spoken? Customer Service Representative to run Help Desk for financial software system. Probably a graduate (twenties), good on the phone, with keyboard skills, a business background and a good ability. You will learn as you go. Around £9,000.

01 836 3794

22 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0HR

## COMPANY P.R.

£11,000

A very prestigious blue chip company seeks a secretary to join a director within their hectic p.r. department. Organise seminars, exhibitions, help put together the in-house magazine and handle your own p.r. projects. 80/50 skills needed.

## A CREATIVE CAREER

to £12,000

Join this new and rapidly expanding W1 advertising agency and assist the directors as the company moves from strength to strength. They already have some very interesting clients and envisage good prospects for the right person. 35 wpm typing needed.

Please telephone 01 240-3511.

Early/late appointments arranged.

Elizabeth Hunt

Recruitment Consultants

2-3 Bedford Street London WC2

## PUBLISHING

£9,500

WEST END Opportunity to move into publishing.

Senior Fiction Editor requires enthusiastic secretary to become totally involved with his work. This leading publishing house offers good future prospects and the opportunity to do more than just type. Good secretarial skills required.

Call Margaret for further details.

01 329 3515

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## JOAN TREE

IN COVENT GARDEN

30 FLORAL STREET WC2

01 329 3515

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## MINES THEIR CONCERN

£12,000 + BANK PERKS

MD of Mining Finance Co. part of a major bank, needs a tough, high-powered secretary who gives of her best when working under pressure. Real scope for learning and using initiative during busy frequent absences. 90/80 + WP skills. Latest 20's.

## IS PERSONNEL BORING?

TO £9,500 + BANK PERKS

Never in this fast-moving environment so if Personnel appeals, what a great start for a well-trained, well-educated junior secretary. Graduate recruitment for a bank is your young boss' main concern and he needs help from someone who takes work (not themselves) seriously. 80/80 skills. Age 18+.

Please contact us on 01-631 0902

JIGSAW

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## SOMEONE NEEDED

To work 11.00 am to 1.00 pm (incl) alternate days from Victoria station and urgently need a competent/cheerful to deal with calls and visitors from all over the world. Professional telephone manner and pleasant personality essential. The ability to use a Klemm switchboard and electronic typewriter is an advantage. Hours 9.30 to 6.00. Salary c. £500 plus special holiday benefits.

For more information please call Louise Martin or Anne Buttery on 01-621 5586.

## SECRETARY REQUIRED BY WC1 SOLICITOR

Interesting commercial work mainly publishing and catering. Salary negotiable. Age 24+.

Please telephone 01 405 1982

## BRIGHT SECRETARY

£8,000

Oxford Virology Ltd, an innovative and expanding company with good typing and shorthand skills. They are looking for a secretary to work with the management team. Ideally, you will be a college leaver with good audio/SH and typing skills. Basic WP also a requirement.

The successful candidate will be bright, enthusiastic, adaptable and well-organised. Capable of working to deadlines and able to work on own initiative. This is an exciting opportunity to be involved in a rapidly developing company. Knowledge of scientific or medical terminology would be a major advantage. CVs should be submitted.

Mrs R. Kearney,

Oxford Virology Ltd,

10 Storey's Gate,

London SW1P 3AT

Tel: 01-222 9272

## EXCEPTIONAL RECEPTIONIST

TO £10,000

"This extra special" client of mine are looking for 'no ordinary' receptionist. They already have someone excellent but also need someone to take over the day to day work. There will be no typing, but a warm friendly personality is essential along with a minimum of 2 years reception experience.

Call Margaret for further details.

01 938 1718

## PERSONNEL

Secretary with shorthand to act in support role to consultant dealing with professionals. Excellent skills combined with good telephone manner and a sharp mind will earn you an attractive remuneration plus an in-house lunch; the ability to file under pressure is essential! Ideal age 22+.

Please ring in confidence.

Meek Dineham on 01 242 0784 between 9.30 am and 5.30 pm.

## OFFICE MANAGER

Are you bright, energetic & enthusiastic enough to organise a hectic office of 7 franc females? Good typing & telephone manner needed.

Contact Helen on 626 1633

1988-89

## TELEVISION

Arranging a TV programme for a TV station and providing a full secretarial service. Must be able to handle a large volume of correspondence. 90/80 skills. £10,000 p.a. Call Margaret on 01-405 1982.

## RECEPTIONIST

Medical/healthcare secretary required by expanding company. The company is based in Oxford, requires a secretary to work with the management team. Ideally, you will be a college leaver with good audio/SH and typing skills. Basic WP also a requirement.

The successful candidate will be bright, enthusiastic, adaptable and well-organised. Capable of working to deadlines and able to work on own initiative. This is an exciting opportunity to be involved in a rapidly developing company. Knowledge of scientific or medical terminology would be a major advantage. CVs should be submitted.

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Mrs R. Kearney,

Oxford Virology Ltd,

10 Storey's Gate,

London SW1P 3AT

Tel: 01-222 9272

## SENIOR SECRETARIES

NORTH LONDON AREA

£11,400

Other shorthand or audio working at board level. Excellent working conditions plus full hours.

723 8022

JANE HORSBURY

or send CV to:

Haydon Employment Agency

187 Russell Hill Road

London N16

## MEDICAL

Secretary for Harley Street area with administrative skills required for new diagnostic clinic. Salary negotiable according to experience. Please send cv to:

MCDC,

64 Harley St,

London, W1N 1AE.

## GRADUATE TYPIST

INTERESTED IN RECRUITMENT?

c.£7,000

We are a well established recruitment consultancy who are expanding by leaps and bounds. We need a bright, interested, young grad with typing who is prepared to start at the bottom and work up. General office duties to start and then who knows where!

Call Jacqueline

01-629 9157

Susan Hamilton Personnel Services Ltd

33 St George's Street, London W1

## RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY

Required for Mayfair company with good typing and shorthand skills. Must be able to handle a large volume of correspondence. 90/80 skills. £10,000 p.a. Call Margaret on 01-405 1982.

Call Margaret for further details.

01 938 1718

## SECRETARY

Medical/healthcare secretary required by expanding company. The company is based in Oxford, requires a secretary to work with the management team. Ideally, you will be a college leaver with good audio/SH and typing skills. Basic WP also a requirement.

The successful candidate will be bright, enthusiastic, adaptable and well-organised. Capable of working to deadlines and able to work on own initiative. This is an exciting opportunity to be involved in a rapidly developing company. Knowledge of scientific or medical terminology would be a major advantage. CVs should be submitted.

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Tel: 01-222 9272

## RECEPTIONIST

Medical/healthcare secretary required by expanding company. The company is based in Oxford, requires a secretary to work with the management team. Ideally, you will be a college leaver with good audio/SH and typing skills. Basic WP also a requirement.















TENNIS: WIMBLEDON CHAMPION TAKES UNITED STATES TITLE WITHOUT CONCEDED A SET IN TOURNAMENT

# Navratilova is still in firm control

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, New York

The take-over talks have temporarily stalled a snag, Martina Navratilova still controls women's tennis because Steffi Graf's bid was not quite good enough. Not this year, anyway. That is the irrefutable conclusion to be reached after the women's singles final of the United States championships, in which Miss Navratilova beat Miss Graf 7-6, 6-1. Miss Navratilova won \$156,250, Miss Graf half that.

These two have contested three of the year's four grand slam championships. Miss Graf won in Paris but Miss Navratilova beat her in the Wimbledon and US finals. It is extraordinary that, all year, these are the only tournaments Miss Navratilova has won ("I would like to have a bad year like this every

her self-assurance, already under stress because she was favoured to win the title, had been further eroded by a bad cold. That affected her mind as well as her energies.

Sylvia Hanika, Pam Shriver and Lori McNeil — most of all Miss McNeil — had, at times, effectively challenged Miss Graf's ability to contain and counter slickly-organized assaults. Miss Graf no longer had the same eager glint in her eye at the sight of an opponent charging the net.

A year earlier, on the same court, Miss Graf had been a bouncing, boisterous tomboy with no reputation to lose — and had three times been within a point of beating Miss Navratilova. On this occasion Miss Graf was less sure of herself. By contrast, Miss Navratilova had become more at ease in Miss Graf's company because she was more familiar with it.

Miss Navratilova — like one of her great predecessors, Margaret Court, has some of the little buster and erratic. Not that it shows in the record books, in either case. This time Miss Navratilova was perfectly composed. Her tactical and technical discipline never faltered. She played well from the baseline and even better from the forecourt, defying Miss Graf (as Miss McNeil had done) to pass or lob her.

But Miss Graf's passing shots were more predictable and less fierce than they can be — and she has yet to learn how to lob.

So Miss Navratilova carefully thumped winners with volleys and smashes and, increasingly, became aware that as long as she kept her head she had to emerge as the better player. It would be futile to speculate how each played because morale might have been affected had the tie-break gone the other way. In that tie-break Miss Navratilova was the front-runner, though not by much. A service winner finished it — and finished Miss Graf, too.

In the second set, Miss Graf needed to play better, more assertive tennis. Instead she was slightly more inhibited, slightly more prone to errors forced or unforced. A mistake on the forehand, her most renowned weapon, ultimately cost her the match. Miss Navratilova did not lose a set throughout the tournament. That has not happened since she did it herself, in 1983.

year") and the only tournaments in which Miss Graf has been defeated. Hana Mandlikova defeated Miss Navratilova in the final of the other grand slam championships, the Australian, while Miss Graf was on holiday.

The setting for the final smack of surrealism because it was played at dusk, under floodlights amid playful breezes. The vast bowl of Flushing Meadow was a bright crater isolated under an ever-darkening sky. There was a hint of surrealism, too, in Miss Navratilova's new hair, its chief feature the fact that it responded to magnetic forces — the topmost mass of hair was erect instead of flat. Miss Navratilova never seems to be satisfied with her appearance — nor, for that matter, with her tennis.

Miss Graf, too, has changed since Wimbledon. Now she plays with her hair tied back, the better to display earrings and necklaces. The teenage image is gradually giving way to that of a woman. For days



Top of the world: Victory smile from Martina Navratilova as Steffi Graf stands dejected after their match in the final of the US championships

## McNeil in form for Cup place

New York (Reuter) — Pam Shriver, Zina Garrison and Lori McNeil will play for the American Wightman Cup team against Britain next month, the US Tennis Association announced over the weekend.

Gigi Fernandez and Robin White, both doubles specialists, will also join the US team, which has been undefeated for eight years. The Cup matches will be played from October 29 to 31 in Williamsport, Virginia.

The women play in a best-of-seven competition with five singles and two doubles matches.

Miss Shriver, ranked No. 5 in the world, is the only returning member of the US team. She was first selected to the squad in 1978 — the last time the Americans lost.

Miss McNeil shot to prominence this week by beating Chris Evert, her third-seeded compatriot, in the quarter-finals of the US Open at Flushing Meadow.

## The man in the iron mask secures place in history

From Rex Bellamy

Both singles finals of the United States championships were re-plays of the French finals. Martina Navratilova reversed the Paris result by beating Steffi Graf. That was encouraging for Mats Wilander, the only Swede to reach a singles final here, except for Bjorn Borg, who contested four but lost the lot: two to Jimmy Connors and two to John McEneaney.

Wilander's opponent, Ivan Lendl, had already secured a special niche in the history of the championships. He is the first man since Bill Tilden and Bill Johnston ("Big Bill" and "Little Bill") in the 1920s, to play six consecutive US singles finals. Moreover, Tilden and McEneaney are the only men who have won more consecutive matches here.

In the semi-finals Lendl beat Connors 6-4, 6-2, 6-2 and 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Lendl, the man in the iron mask, has now won 14 successive matches against Connors, aged 35, who is the oldest player to reach the semi-finals since Ken Rosewall in 1974. Once Lendl had broken service to lead 4-3 in the first set,

any faint doubts about the outcome had to be shelved.

Connors is still a great competitor. He had fun, sent his energy freely, and engendered the excitement the public expects from him. Connors has defied the generation gap. He has won US finals on grass, shale and hard courts in turn, beating Rosewall once and Borg and Lendl twice. But the glory has faded. If not the appetite for a lost cause against a younger player who, in the past two or three years, has improved beyond Connors's declining level of performance.

Pleasant though it was, this match hardly compared with that between the Swedes, who are close rivals but good chums, much as the great Australians used to be. Wilander and Edberg each knew what the other would do, or tried to do. Sometimes they exchanged smiles — again, much as the Australians used to — after exchanging one another with craftily tactical plays.

The tactics were absorbing anyway. On the one hand was the nimble, wily Wilander, an exemplary counter-puncher

who led the Swedish advance pioneered by Borg. Wilander was astute and almost flawlessly tidy. He had no big shot but his game was rich in small, subtle variations that induced error — on his third or fourth shot of a rally — produced the opening for which he had been scheming. His service returns, passing shots and lobs harassed Edberg. When a point was badly needed, Wilander examined Edberg's forehand.

On the other hand was a typical example of the serve-and-volley specialist. Edberg had to attack and did so. But his service was less effective than usual, partly because of the breeze and partly because a damp day made the balls less lively than he likes them to be. Edberg was bold and tenacious and played well. His main problem was that Wilander was playing slightly better.

## Somerset caps

Somerset have awarded county caps to Neil Mallender, Adrian Jones, Jon Hardy and Neil Burns.

## Dyson win proves decisive

Cumberland Tennis Club won the fifth Silk Cut Challenge at Queen's Club yesterday after easily beating Tennis World 2-0 in the final of the national club competition (Ian Stafford writes). The winners, from Hampstead, captured the title in its inaugural year of 1983 but their achievement this time is more notable.

With a record 747 clubs beginning their campaign last February, the last eight clubs spent the weekend playing for the trophy, with Cumberland's experience finally seeing them through against their opponents from Middlesex.

In the best of three rubbers, the mixed doubles match was the decisive victory in straight sets. Cumberland's Neil Dyson won the match winner in the men's match, his powerful serve and volley tactics proving decisive, as he and Derek Harnden beat Richard Pilews and Paul Dent, 7-5, 6-3, while the overall captain, Sue Wheeler, both winners in 1983, was too much in their 6-4, 6-2 defeat of Pauline Connolly and Jenny Smith.

## MOTOR CYCLING

### Lawson wins as Mamola falters

From Michael Scott Jarman

Eddie Lawson, of Marlboro Yamaha, the defending 500cc champion, won an exciting Portuguese grand prix here yesterday with a combination of solid riding and opportunism in a race of changing fortunes for the other leading riders.

The early leader, Randy Mamola (Lucy Strike-Yamaha), finished second after twice dropping back, the first time after he ran off the track when leaving his braking too late.

The Australian newcomer, Kevin Magee (Yamaha), was third in only his third grand prix, with his countryman and championship leader, Wayne Gardner, in fourth place. Gardner was always in trouble with sliding tyres on his Rothmans Honda.

Christian Sartori, of France (Gauloise Yamaha), was fifth and the Scotsman, Niall MacKenzie (HBF-Honda), the top British rider, finished sixth. Earlier, Rob McElnea had held that position but, just after MacKenzie overtook him, the pair tangled and McElnea crashed his Yamaha.

Lawson eventually won by about 10 seconds, a margin he built up only in the final stages of a race which had been close until then. Mamola had been within two seconds when they caught Ron Haslam (Elf 4), but while Lawson got past immediately, Mamola was held up for several laps by the Briton.

Mamola then dropped to fourth after another minor excursion. The race took place in blazing heat at the Spanish circuit near Madrid. Officially it was because the Portuguese circuit at Estoril needs modifications to crash barriers before it is suitable for motor cycling, but unofficially it was because the Spanish Federation paid handsomely for the privilege of hosting the first Portuguese grand prix.

The Spaniards were rewarded with a large and excited crowd, who spilled over onto the track after their countryman, Jorge Martinez, had won the 800cc race. Ian McConnachie, of Britain, had been in contention but crashed unhurt after taking the lead early on.

RESULTS: 500cc (1st) E. Lawson (US), Yamaha 55:20.95; (2nd) R. Mamola (US), Yamaha 55:28.95; (3rd) K. Magee (Aus), Yamaha 55:30.95; (4th) W. Gardner (GB), Yamaha 55:32.95; (5th) C. Sartori (Fr), Yamaha 55:34.95; (6th) N. MacKenzie (GB), Yamaha 55:36.95; (7th) R. Haslam (GB), Yamaha 55:38.95; (8th) J. Gardner (GB), Yamaha 55:40.95; (9th) I. McConnachie (GB), Yamaha 55:42.95; (10th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 55:44.95; (11th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 55:46.95; (12th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 55:48.95; (13th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 55:50.95; (14th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 55:52.95; (15th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 55:54.95; (16th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 55:56.95; (17th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 55:58.95; (18th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 55:59.95; (19th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 56:00.95; (20th) J. Martinez (Sp), Yamaha 56:01.95.

## YACHTING

### British are clear winners

From Roger Lean-Vercos Sendai, Japan

The Kleinwort Benson British International, the start upon the crucial second race against Canada, in the Team Racing Championships here yesterday, and with one race still to be sailed are now certain of winning the event.

In the first three breeze they came out of the start equal with the Canadians. After some well-executed covering the Canadians were gradually squeezed out of the front rank, and by the windward mark the British team held the first four places by a good margin.

Later in the race the Canadian team captain, Jamie Kidd, sailing the favourite side of the second beat, recaptured fourth place from Jeremy Sibthorp, who was holding another Canadian in cover on the other side of the course.

RESULTS: Saturday, UK to Japan (08:50), New Zealand (09:10), USA (09:30), Australia (09:50), Canada (10:10), USA (10:30), USA (10:50), USA (11:10), USA (11:30), USA (11:50), USA (12:10), USA (12:30), USA (12:50), USA (13:10), USA (13:30), USA (13:50), USA (14:10), USA (14:30), USA (14:50), USA (15:10), USA (15:30), USA (15:50), USA (16:10), USA (16:30), USA (16:50), USA (17:10), USA (17:30), USA (17:50), USA (18:10), USA (18:30), USA (18:50), USA (19:10), USA (19:30), USA (19:50), USA (20:10), USA (20:30), USA (20:50), USA (21:10), USA (21:30), USA (21:50), USA (22:10), USA (22:30), USA (22:50), USA (23:10), USA (23:30), USA (23:50), USA (24:10), USA (24:30), USA (24:50), USA (25:10), USA (25:30), USA (25:50), USA (26:10), USA (26:30), USA (26:50), USA (27:10), USA (27:30), USA (27:50), USA (28:10), USA (28:30), USA (28:50), USA (29:10), USA (29:30), USA (29:50), USA (30:10), USA (30:30), USA (30:50), USA (31:10), USA (31:30), USA (31:50), USA (32:10), USA (32:30), USA (32:50), USA 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